CENTENNIAL - Chicago

The Chicago Sunday Tribune.

VOLUME LXVIII—NO. 6. 194 PAGES. FEBRUARY 7, 1909. 194 PAGES. ★ ★ ★ PRICE FIVE CENTS.

19 PARTS

"The Greatest Issue of the World's Greatest Newspaper."

CONCERT OF BLOWS AT THE PRESIDENT

Raymond Sees Conspiracy to Discredit the Roosevelt Administration as Its End Draws Near.

CITES THE PANAMA CASE.

Tennessee Coal and Iron Merger Another Instance of Hostility Unjustly Without Basis of Evidence.

BY RAYMOND.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—No one who explains in a dispassionate way personal events of the last year, and of the first fortnight of the last two months, can fail to be impressed with the existence of the organized effort to discredit and dishonor the personal president of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt.

It is only natural that, at the close of his career, he should be considered a disappointing figure when, in the future, the line for the fairness appreciation of his achievements will be drawn. The influence on the future, in a way, he has himself upon himself, because by in a man whose virtues and virile faults are of the picturesque.

He will go out of office as he came into it, striking; but, unlike his entrance, his exit will unquestionably see him surrounded by the voices of the many. To a certain extent he has himself to blame for the situation, but the opposition to him is organized, and on the basis of mere voice he would probably win an unduly today since attacks would open him in congress and elsewhere, as he would have done if he had been the candidate at the election last November.

Opposition in the Abstract.

In fact, one is impressed with the belief that there is a certain element of opposition in demonstration against the president now, because one is sure of the fact that if the same attacks had been made upon him a year ago his popularity would have been shown by the disposition to turn him to become a candidate for nomination. It is probable that Mr. Roosevelt would have been subjected to a system of assassin made to-day would never have received in the case of any other American president.

Panama Case an Instance.

Take, for instance, the Panama canal case, which is now being fried out, which is very sort of fashion by the federal courts in the District of Columbia and New York City.

The Panama canal was purchased by an act of congress, and there was not the slightest suspicion or connection with that transaction that democrats or republicans in congress who passed upon it, or the executive officials who carried it out, both Democrats and Republicans in both cases, related to the president, who merely approved the bills when it was presented to him for his signature.

The law was passed without any serious general opposition. Some of native and expatriate were in Washington for there were rumors, and there were charges of one cause and the other, but the integrity of any member of congress or of any executive official was not questioned by anyone of his views.

There were some difficulties in securing title. The republic of Colombia would have no question in demanding the indemnity which the result was the establishment of the republic of Panama, which, as it has since believed, was by actual vote of its people in favor of the canal. The money because of the act that the government of Panama was organizing its prevention it might advertise there were its friends.

Free from Breath of Scandal.

From this time forward, outside of what involved no breath of scandal as the president or any executive official, the work of the congress under the rule the presidency of the United States, was carried on in the ordinary the big ditch. There were several informative reports of the progress of the employment of engineers, but work finally settled down upon the cutting of a great waterway of the ocean and from that day to this the president has had no more to do with it than to report to the congress from time to time as to the progress of the work.

The only connection between the president and the canal was the appoint

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when a presidential candidate will be fired. This will be the only parade championed by the Anarchist Party in connection with the election of the next President. Indeed, Grant Army men have no fear that the Anarchists will ever succeed in any other effort to better the condition of the race at whose call they fought so hard and long.

More than fifty meetings will be held through the day and the climax will be reached in a demonstration of tremendous proportions at Dexter park pavilion. Forty-first and Halsted streets, on the South Side. A chorus of 1,000 voices, composed of singers from the various civic and similar organizations will sing patriotic airs. There will be a band concert by the First regiment, band and a memorial address will be delivered by Lincoln. The heroines of the gathering will be the daughters of a living Rose, in which hundreds of grooms will participate.

Service by Colored People.

At the same time the big den celebration will be held at the Seventh Regiment armory the colored people will have a big meeting and the exact counterpart of all arrangements of which the Rev. A. J. Carey, pastor of Bethel church, is the chairman. Appropriate music and a number of speakers will be heard. Admission will be free.

Many meetings will be held through the afternoon.

The Grand Army hall and Memorial association will hold a great gathering at 40 Randolph street, at which Gen. Alexander McCarthy will preside. Past Department Commander Frank Reddick, president of the association, will be the speaker.

A list of the meetings between 2 and 10 o'clock throughout the week follows:

Today

UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Address on Lincoln by Dr. Frank Bristol, with the pastor.

FIRST PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—An evening service by Rev. Enoch A. Mason, who will speak on "The World at a Great Man."

FOURTH METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—The Rev. W. E. Bains, pastor, will speak on "Abraham Lincoln, the Christian Statesman."

CENTRAL PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Lincoln memorial service by morning, conducted by the Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow.

BOHEMIAN PARK PIONEERS, at their meeting in Bohemian hall, Twenty-second and Lawndale avenue, Dvorak hall, 2 o'clock, will celebrate the birthday of Lincoln by a literary and musical program, with addresses by Judge Joseph Kostka and Attorney Joseph Novak.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY—Address on Lincoln by Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland, 8 o'clock.

SCOTTSWOODEN UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT, 1 Scottswooden street, off Larrabee street, at 8 o'clock, there will be a musical and literary program for settlers and their friends.

CHICAGO ETHICAL SOCIETY—Scientific Address by Jesse William S. Dodge.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION—Meeting of the Illinois commandery in honor of the centennial of the birth of Abraham Lincoln at Auditorium Annex.

LINCOLN LODGE, NO. 676, National Union, Twelfth Street hall, 8 p. m.—Talk by address by Rev. Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland.

Wednesday, Feb. 10.

ROYAL ARCANUM—Lincoln council No. 412, Masonic temple, 8 p. m.—Lecture on Lincoln by Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland.

O. A. R. MILITARY PARADE, weather permitting.

UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Lincoln memorial service by the pastor, Dr. Frank Bristol.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Lincoln memorial evening service by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Frank Gunsaulus.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH—Address on Lincoln by Rev. Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland.

FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Lincoln memorial service, conducted by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Robert Dick Wilson.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST—Lincoln memorial service at 8 o'clock.

SOCIETY OF ETHICAL CULTURE, Hamlin

The autobiography was written at the request of Jesse W. Fell, a prominent and public-spirited citizen of Illinois in those stirring days. During the celebrated discussion between Lincoln and Douglas Mr. Fell, realizing that Lincoln was of the material presidents are made, applied to him for a brief history of his early life. Lincoln was then the coming rapidly into prominence before the nation and Mr. Fell, appreciating the rare qualities of the man, sought in this way to familiarize the people with him as he might easily do if he would, or if he were, by bringing the matter to Lincoln's attention in this way.

Abraham Lincoln's Brief and Modest Autobiography: Written in His Own Handwriting in the Year 1860.

THE search for new or unfamiliar human documents relating to Abraham Lincoln, which has been quickened, by his approaching centenary, has met with many unexpected rewards. It is not generally known that Lincoln wrote his own autobiography, very briefly to be sure, but with a characteristic simplicity and candor which was the counterpart of the man. This sketch was written in December, 1860, and fills but three closely written pages of manuscript. The original manuscript, which has been preserved in the familiar handwriting and leaves unread interest from the corrections in the first made during its progress.

The original from which the following fac-simile is made is in the possession of Jesse W. Fell, of Bloomington, Ill., to whom it was presented by Lincoln himself. Mr. Fell, realizing that Lincoln was of the material from which presidents are made, applied to him for a brief history of his early life. Lincoln was then the coming rapidly into prominence before the nation and Mr. Fell, appreciating the rare qualities of the man, sought in this way to familiarize the people with him as he might easily do if he would, or if he were, by bringing the matter to Lincoln's attention in this way.

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I was born Feb 12. 1809, in Hardin County, Kentucky. My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families—My mother, who died in my infancy, was of a family of the name of Hanks some of whom now reside in Adams, and others in Macon counties, Illinois—My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockingham county, Virginia, to Kentucky, about 1781 or 2, where, a grown man, he was killed by an Indian, not in battle, but by stealth, when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest—His parents, who were English, came to Virginia from Berks county, Pennsylvania—An effort to identify them with the Lincolns of Hingham, Mass. now claiming to be of the same family, and granting even that the identification is clear, has failed to result in anything—My grandfather had three brothers—Mordecai, who settled in Ohio, where he died; Jacob, who went to North Carolina, where he died; and Isaac, who went from Rockingham to Illinois in 1827, where he died—Isaac had reputation for more than ordinary intelligence—Thomas, the only child of Mordecai who grew to manhood, is a farmer in Illinois, and has reputation for intelligence—I have a brother and sister of his living in Illinois—He is a farmer, and has a numerous family—Of my father's family, consisting of himself, mother, two brothers and two sisters, I was the second child—Both brothers are now dead, each leaving a family—One sister married and died in Kentucky, leaving a family there—The other sister married and died in Indiana, leaving a family there—My brother, Thomas, is a farmer, and has a family—His residence is within a few miles of Farmington, Coles county, Illinois—My father died in Coles county, Illinois, in his seventy-third year—My mother

Lincoln the Leader.

IN the extract of an article on "Lincoln the Leader" in the February Century, the editor, Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, says:

"By sympathy and admiration which constantly increased and grew permanent, he assumed his leadership not only to commands but to counsels. He ordered him, his leader, to individuals and the masses, to the people of the North and West, to the people of the South, whom, as a single nation, he was keeping with such views. To that sympathy and that leadership, so marvelous in their devotion and fidelity, not merely for the time but for all time, the whole American people owe, mainly, the true interpretation of the tragedy—for the continuing possibility of a united and free American nation.

To think that in the progressive political history of the United States, Lincoln's views would not be studied and followed, is impossible. His spirit was examined almost beyond human endurance by the tremendous strain of the time through unprecedented and, indeed, unimagined trials. His mind was tested and trained and perfected by every phase of the most aggravated opposition, altered not one word, not a tittle of its principle or purpose, while, after the overthrow of the Confederacy, every one of his most defeated contentions came to be regarded as truth declared for all time.

This extraordinary forbearance of the president's has often been spoken of as a weakness, and it was a weakness only in the sense that he was the servant of the people and the words of his example he publicly laid down. Lincoln never for a moment ceased to uphold avowed doctrines of the people's power, but he was willing to wait for slower conclusions than some others were willing to wait for. But we of the present know how fast the movement of the people's mind was, when not to resist it, but merely to wait for it, was naturally enough felt to be a weakness. Lincoln's own record during his months of years, in that period of transition, is a record of the steps which the people were then taking. Every one of the steps which the people took he found himself bound to support, and he did support it with full consciousness that he was doing so.

Lincoln's decision in favor of the right and against the wrong, in the matter of the Fremont proclamation, was the first great instance of his moral courage. Fremont had issued a proclamation of emancipation, and Lincoln, with the utmost tact and consideration for the feelings of Fremont, but with the most unflinching firmness, required the withdrawal of the proclamation. Fremont refused, and was removed. At the time, indeed, the measure at the command of the president was not ripe for the proclamation of emancipation, but the principle was there, and Lincoln knew it. Fremont's proclamation was premature, but it was not wrong. Lincoln's was not premature, but it was not right. Fremont was removed, but the principle was established.

A striking illustration of his unprejudiced mind and his independent opinion arose when the first draft was made. Lincoln, at the last hour, drew the line of exemption, two months before the limit, and thereby saved himself from much censure and long threatened opposition. Had he not done so, he would have failed precisely in the way in which he did succeed, with the least wear and laceration upon the fact that he was the servant and not the master by the force of the general movement of the time.

Lincoln's faith in the support for this immense policy deeply grieved him, but the sorrow was personal and private, and did not affect his public action. He has confessed to the fact that he made the struggle entirely in the dark, and practically entirely without support in the attitudes of the environment, and knew of the loyalty of the people only by faith in them.

To me even all the bearings of the unusual "statement" that Mr. Lincoln made to the Grand Encampment set before him on the evening of May 19, 1864, are not entirely clear. Perhaps all that was in the mind and solicitude of the understanding of the time could be. But the words are memorable, and even singular, in their simplicity and directness. With the strange, sad, tender, and solemn beauty which he more than any other man of his time could put into words, he said: "I happen, temporarily, to occupy this White House. I have been here more than three years, and I feel that I have not been myself. The taste is not pleasant. I sometimes think that the higher you go the more you are subject to detraction and calumny. The sorrows of things have been heavy upon me, and it seems to me that in this place more than any other on earth all the sorrows of the world come before me and heavily bear upon me. But in the midst of it all I am not conscious of any malice toward any one. I am sure that I have not consciously done anything wrong to any one."

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The Tribune.

THE TRIBUNE CO., PUBLISHERS.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER AUG. 8, 1874, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL IN ADVANCE.

Postage paid in the United States (outside of Chicago), Canada, and Mexico.

Daily and Sunday, one month $0.70
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BY CARRIER IN CHICAGO.

Daily (six days) per week ..... $ .10
Sunday, per copy ..... .05
Daily and Sunday, per week ..... .15

CHICAGO—POSTAGE—Tribune is 1 cent, 2 cents; 16 pages, 2 cents; 20 to 32 pages, 3 cents; 34 to 48 pages, 4 cents; 50 to 64 pages, 5 cents; 66 to 80 pages, 6 cents; 82 to 96 pages, 7 cents.

FOREIGN AND OUTSIDE—Tribune is 2 cents; 16 pages, 3 cents; 18 pages, 4 cents; 20 to 32 pages, 5 cents; 34 to 48 pages, 6 cents; 50 to 64 pages, 7 cents; 66 to 80 pages, 8 cents; 82 to 96 pages, 9 cents; 98 to 112 pages, 10 cents.

Subscribers will please notify the Tribune promptly of change of address, giving both the new and the old address.

Notice the time of the paper discontinued unless subscriber promptly notifies publication office.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1909.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

APOLLO COMMANDERY NO. 1, K. T. 26 Randolph—Stated conclave this (Sunday) afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Visiting Sir Knights cordially invited. HOWARD S. DIFFENDORF, Recorder.

CENTRAL PARK COMMANDERY NO. 58, K. T. Stated conclave this (Sunday) afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Visiting Sir Knights cordially invited. FRANCIS M. LEWIS, Recorder.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY NO. 19, K. T. Stated conclave this (Sunday) afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Visiting Sir Knights cordially invited. WM. H. SIEFERLE, Recorder.

CALVARY COMMANDERY NO. 58, K. T. Stated conclave this (Sunday) afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Visiting Sir Knights cordially invited. JOSEPH A. GOODRICH, Recorder.

EDGAR ALLAN COMMANDERY NO. 56, K. T. Stated conclave this (Sunday) afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Visiting Sir Knights cordially invited. THOMAS W. CRITTLE, Recorder.

LINCOLN PARK COMMANDERY NO. 43, K. T. Stated conclave this (Sunday) afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Visiting Sir Knights cordially invited. JAMES M. BOWEN, Recorder.

BY EDWARD COMMANDERY NO. 36, K. T. Stated conclave this (Sunday) afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Visiting Sir Knights cordially invited. FRANK L. BOND, Recorder.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY NO. 35, K. T. Stated conclave this (Sunday) afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Visiting Sir Knights cordially invited. C. N. GUDMUNDSEN, Recorder.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER NO. 43, R. A. M. Regular convocation this (Sunday) afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. ARTHUR MCNALLY, M. E. H. P.

WM. J. BOLTON, Secretary.

LAMON CHAPTER NO. 61, R. A. M. Regular convocation this (Sunday) afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. WILLIAM PULLEN, M. E. H. P.

H. D. MATHEWS, Secretary.

GEORGE E. H. T.

TULLY R. SHANGHNESSY NO. 19, R. A. M. Regular convocation this (Sunday) afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. FRANK FALE, E. H. P.

H. D. ANDERSON, Secretary.

CHRISTIAN CHAPTER NO. 93, R. A. M. Regular convocation this (Sunday) afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. C. F. BROWN, E. H. P.

WM. G. DUNN, Secretary.

ALL SAINTS CHAPTER NO. 182, R. A. M. Regular convocation this (Sunday) afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. WM. H. WATSON, M. E. H. P.

ALBERT G. MACKEY, Secretary.

ROGERS PARK LODGE NO. 1043, A. F. & A. M. Regular communication this (Sunday) afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. JAMES M. HYDE, Master.

GEORGE W. VAUPEL, Secretary.

STERLING LODGE NO. 698, A. F. & A. M. Regular communication this (Sunday) afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. F. E. STEVENS, Secretary. ALBION, Master.

LAWRENCE LODGE NO. 178, A. F. & A. M. Regular communication this (Sunday) afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. WILLIAM H. SIEFERLE, Master. C. WEBER PEIRCE, Secretary.

EUREKA TEMPLE LODGE NO. 413, A. F. & A. M. Regular communication this (Sunday) afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. JOHN A. SWANSON, Master. ROBERT GUNDERSON, Secretary.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION APOLLO LODGE NO. 1, A. F. & A. M. Special communication this (Sunday) afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Members of the order cordially invited. CHARLES E. SCHUBERT, W. M.

WARREN LODGE NO. 1031, A. F. & A. M. Regular communication this (Sunday) afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited. PHILIP H. ROSS, Master.

SHEFFIELD LODGE NO. 266, A. F. & A. M. Regular communication this (Sunday) afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited. WM. H. SIEFERLE, Master.

CHARLES E. SCHUBERT, Secretary.

CRANE LODGE NO. 52, A. F. & A. M. Regular communication this (Sunday) afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited. W. T. ANDERSON, Master. C. H. BALLARD, W. M.

COLFAX LODGE NO. 1028, A. F. & A. M. Regular communication this (Sunday) afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited. PAUL D. DUNN, Master. ROBERT SCHMITT, W. M.

LAKE LODGE NO. 374, A. F. & A. M. Regular communication this (Sunday) afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited. J. S. CONNELL, Master.

LAKE VIEW LODGE NO. 774, A. F. & A. M. Regular communication this (Sunday) afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited. JOHN A. SWANSON, Master. ROBERT GUNDERSON, Secretary.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

1809—1909.

The centenary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln finds the American people in a mood to pay the memory a fitting tribute of heart and brain. Not since the day when the nation beat in love and grief above all that was mortal of its hero has its heart-tide risen so deeply as it does now. the noble lessons of his life, or born so deeply stirred by the spirit in which he wrought the deeds he strongly did, the high hopes he cherished unfalteringly through the darkest days of the republic.

Upon this mood the lesson of Lincoln's fame as yet rests a soft prepared by Providence. The bloc of indivisible union, to which, like the unremitted deed of the western armies in June, the "first full measure of devotion" lives more vitally than ever in our history. The cloven nation is still barely an enclave. The solidarity of the nation is no longer a political theory. It is a deeply rooted in our national life, molding our policies and our public activities, overshadowing our progress, subduing our factions.

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But it was not for its own sake that Lincoln preserved the union, even when the peril of secession grew to its fullest imminence. The noble mood in Lincoln clasps the idea of democracy, and the union was dear to him chiefly as dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. It was to this idea he solemnly declared the American people were dedicated—"that government of the people, by the people, for the people, should not perish from the earth." His whole life was a devotion to the declaration of independence rather than that of the constitutional convention. He had no half-control for of the people, the democracy, the equality of opportunity. He lived his trust not merely in their moral resolutes but in their mental judgment upon the issues of their day. "As our people," he said, "view the rightful matters of both national and state policy, not in reference to the constitution but to overthrow the men who have administered them, so did Lincoln look to the doctrine of equality of men rather than to the constitution for the ground of his appeal to the people. He declared: "Certainly the negro is not our equal in color; perhaps not in many other respects. But in the right to put into his mouth the bread that his own hands have earned he is the equal of every other man, white or black."

The democratic creed is the heart of whose sustenance of ballot idealistic faith in the people, the spirit of the declaration without faltering, a trumpet blast to rally an errand our hottest necessities, the soul of the union of Lincoln took its vision he was a prophet rapt in communion with the opportunity, though with an unyielding grip upon the practical means of the day. He was a man of his time, but he was also a seer. But his sane knowledge of the present was shot through with a sense of tender smile, kept him always in touch with reality—deer, not a mere dreamer. The democratic creed was to him no sophism. A rolling democrat in theory and conviction, he was equally free from unlikelihood and hysterical solicitude of the "rights of property" and the "dignity of labor." He measured what should be done always with his shrewd understanding of what may be done.

It was this high quality of restraint, of patience, and this understanding of the practical, that made Lincoln lead the concerted processes by which reforms are accomplished. Lincoln worked out that thought down upon him a storm of abuse from the "conservatives" of his time. Because he understood that the people of the north were not prone easily for a emancipation, he withheld this act, though he was a friend of the negro, as slavery and much more. Wendell Phillips, who strolled at Lincoln the ridiculous name of "slave hound of Illinois."

But of Lincoln's democratic idealism there can be no doubt in our day. It is, indeed, his utterest appeal to posterity that he was able to do a complete good in this contemplet year. Through the actions of his life of democracy he was powerful to make the democratic ideas are being erected from the standpoint of many other reforms and organizations and instruments of the popular will. The direct primary, the initiative and the referendum, the recall of the men, the fight for the disenfranchisement of party corporation through direct primaries, the initiative and referendum, and even the recall indicates the strained self-conscious effort of democracy in the political field. The doctrine of publicity and regulation of the great corporations, and the purely private details of business, now partially accomplished, will carry on existing testimony to the spirit of the times. Behind all these is a powerful tendency toward centralization and the strengthening of society, is rapidly enlarged and the individual is relatively diminished. The individual in all classes, from the millionaire and great corporation down to the private in the social ranks, is realizing his relation more clearly to the community, his public as well as his private duty.

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In this day how the American people have grown to understand and to cherish the life lessons of her most native son. He rises to the stature in these years more he no hope for the idea to which, as Lincoln declared, this nation is dedicated. The "unfinished work" which Lincoln and Lincoln's more correctly than that of the other Americans, is the great one of the social righteous and the practicability of democracy. In the world of moral conditions may be born in a hurry they would not be born at all. The world grows by general many years before. Napoleon boasted that he made his standards not by the past but by the future given more than one great son to America. If democracy has the power to defend its nation would long ago have been allowed. But no man owes a greater debt to mankind. The profound and challenging lesson of his life is that he got that debt from the people but that he did not rise above from the people, that his triumph was by them and through them.

Faith in the people is the chief claim today to immortality. With Lincoln it was the central truth of his life. He came of the people, and he was proud of them. No other great American is so perfect a democratic type. There is no flaw in the portraiture of Lincoln. Belief in the common existence and drew not only his shrewd worldly wisdom from it but his spiritual sustenance. No sense of superior powers, or of an exalted duty they ever stirred in. He was the common man exalted with the common sense, and the common powers the common good in its noblest aspects. The modesty and humility of the man, a more personal quality, were drawn upon a larger canvas among men as such nobilities, and they might well have served him had they not been bolstered by a rare unity of principle, a firm will, and a sufficient devotion to great purposes. They were necessary way by no means abandoned or spoiled, but they were held justly as an equipment. The solidarity of the nation is no longer a political theory. It is a deeply rooted in our national life, molding our policies and our public activities, overshadowing our progress, subduing our factions.

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We should miss a large part of the significance of Lincoln's career if we regarded his preparation. The noble mood in Lincoln clasps the idea of democracy, and the union was dear to him chiefly as dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. It was to this idea he solemnly declared the American people were dedicated—"that government of the people, by the people, for the people, should not perish from the earth." His whole life was a devotion to the declaration of independence rather than that of the constitutional convention. He had no half-control for of the people, the democracy, the equality of opportunity. He lived his trust not merely in their moral resolutes but in their mental judgment upon the issues of their day. "As our people," he said, "view the rightful matters of both national and state policy, not in reference to the constitution but to overthrow the men who have administered them, so did Lincoln look to the doctrine of equality of men rather than to the constitution for the ground of his appeal to the people. He declared: "Certainly the negro is not our equal in color; perhaps not in many other respects. But in the right to put into his mouth the bread that his own hands have earned he is the equal of every other man, white or black."

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But of Lincoln's democratic idealism there can be no doubt in our day. It is, indeed, his utterest appeal to posterity that he was able to do a complete good in this contemplet year. Through the actions of his life of democracy he was powerful to make the democratic ideas are being erected from the standpoint of many other reforms and organizations and instruments of the popular will. The direct primary, the initiative and the referendum, the recall of the men, the fight for the disenfranchisement of party corporation through direct primaries, the initiative and referendum, and even the recall indicates the strained self-conscious effort of democracy in the political field. The doctrine of publicity and regulation of the great corporations, and the purely private details of business, now partially accomplished, will carry on existing testimony to the spirit of the times. Behind all these is a powerful tendency toward centralization and the strengthening of society, is rapidly enlarged and the individual is relatively diminished. The individual in all classes, from the millionaire and great corporation down to the private in the social ranks, is realizing his relation more clearly to the community, his public as well as his private duty.

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In this day how the American people have grown to understand and to cherish the life lessons of her most native son. He rises to the stature in these years more he no hope for the idea to which, as Lincoln declared, this nation is dedicated. The "unfinished work" which Lincoln and Lincoln's more correctly than that of the other Americans, is the great one of the social righteous and the practicability of democracy. In the world of moral conditions may be born in a hurry they would not be born at all. The world grows by general many years before. Napoleon boasted that he made his standards not by the past but by the future given more than one great son to America. If democracy has the power to defend its nation would long ago have been allowed. But no man owes a greater debt to mankind. The profound and challenging lesson of his life is that he got that debt from the people but that he did not rise above from the people, that his triumph was by them and through them.

Faith in the people is the chief claim today to immortality. With Lincoln it was the central truth of his life. He came of the people, and he was proud of them. No other great American is so perfect a democratic type. There is no flaw in the portraiture of Lincoln. Belief in the common existence and drew not only his shrewd worldly wisdom from it but his spiritual sustenance. No sense of superior powers, or of an exalted duty they ever stirred in. He was the common man exalted with the common sense, and the common powers the common

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Courtesy of Harper's Bazaar.

EDMUND NICHOLAS will have resolved to be a man of his word. He has resolved, in the splendid manner he favors, to be worthy the name of Montcrieff, since he has borne it for a year. He has resolved to be a man of his word, and a sufficient devotion to great purposes. They were necessary way by no means abandoned or spoiled, but they were held justly as an equipment. The solidarity of the nation is no longer a political theory. It is a deeply rooted in our national life, molding our policies and our public activities, overshadowing our progress, subduing our factions.

• •

We should miss a large part of the significance of Lincoln's career if we regarded his preparation. The noble mood in Lincoln clasps the idea of democracy, and the union was dear to him chiefly as dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. It was to this idea he solemnly declared the American people were dedicated—"that government of the people, by the people, for the people, should not perish from the earth." His whole life was a devotion to the declaration of independence rather than that of the constitutional convention. He had no half-control for of the people, the democracy, the equality of opportunity. He lived his trust not merely in their moral resolutes but in their mental judgment upon the issues of their day. "As our people," he said, "view the rightful matters of both national and state policy, not in reference to the constitution but to overthrow the men who have administered them, so did Lincoln look to the doctrine of equality of men rather than to the constitution for the ground of his appeal to the people. He declared: "Certainly the negro is not our equal in color; perhaps not in many other respects. But in the right to put into his mouth the bread that his own hands have earned he is the equal of every other man, white or black."

The democratic creed is the heart of whose sustenance of ballot idealistic faith in the people, the spirit of the declaration without faltering, a trumpet blast to rally an errand our hottest necessities, the soul of the union of Lincoln took its vision he was a prophet rapt in communion with the opportunity, though with an unyielding grip upon the practical means of the day. He was a man of his time, but he was also a seer. But his sane knowledge of the present was shot through with a sense of tender smile, kept him always in touch with reality—deer, not a mere dreamer. The democratic creed was to him no sophism. A rolling democrat in theory and conviction, he was equally free from unlikelihood and hysterical solicitude of the "rights of property" and the "dignity of labor." He measured what should be done always with his shrewd understanding of what may be done.

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A SERMON FOR TODAY.

REWARDS.

BY HENRY P. COPE.

"Behold, thou hast work of one hour."—Jo. xxi. 11.

The hours of this morning are, we think, the remember that many great men are not known to fame. Many a man who has done a splendid work for God and humanity has died unknown and unrewarded. Many a man has labored for the cause of Christ with no other hope than that of heaven, failure to see success.

Does He hold any trustworthy promise of reward for such? Yes, He does. He says that the man who has done a splendid work for God waits for no early judgment, receiving gifts, or even thanks. He has the assurance that when the motive of rewards is gone are the motive of love for God and for the souls of men, the greatest reward will be given.

May it not be that we are making a great mistake in looking for our rewards at the end of our work, in thinking of them as coming to us in the form of gifts? Is there not a reward in the work itself? Is not the joy of service the reward? Is not the joy of the worker in the work, in the great happiness of service, the reward which God has promised to those who labor for Him?

Of course this does not eliminate the gift of God to the faithful worker. Of course it does. It is a mean only for further living and work. It is a mean only for greater joy in service. It is a mean only for greater reward. But you see a man regarding his reading, his business, his home, his family, his church, his nation, his God, he can make sacrifice, when we are weary with the work of the day, when we are tempted to say that we do not care to do more, when we are ready to defer the joy day, we weekly work having a reward in the work itself. The reward is in the work, in the great happiness of service, in the joy of the worker in the work, in the great reward which God has promised.

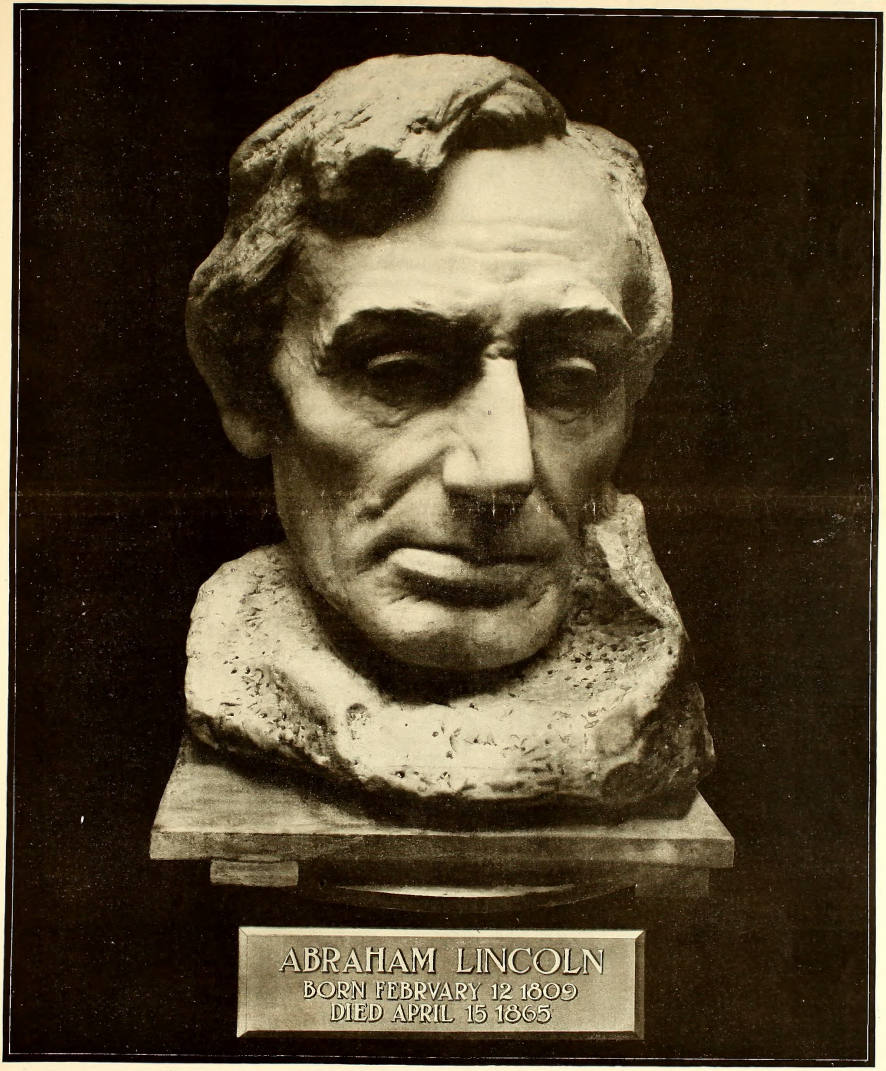
EIGHT PAGES.

The Chicago Sunday Tribune.

HALF TONE SECTION.

LINCOLN CENTENARY EDITION.

FEBRUARY 7, 1909.



PORTRAIT BUST OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN BY GUTZON BORGLUM.

To be Unveiled Before Congress Next Friday.

Copyright, 1908, by Gutzon Borglum.

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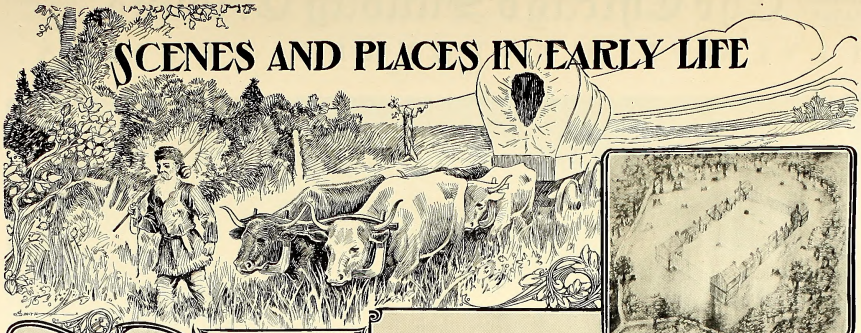
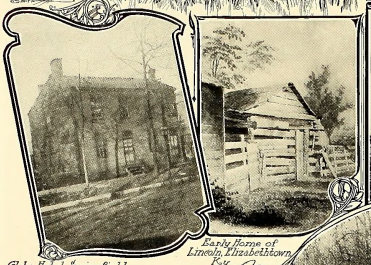
SCENES AND PLACES IN EARLY LIFE

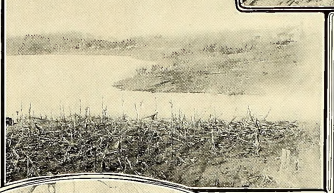


Hughes' Station, Jefferson Co., Ky. Where Lincoln's Grandfather Was Killed by Indians in 1786

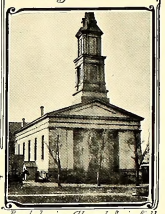


Globe Hotel, Springfield. Where the Lincolns Boarded.

Early Home of Lincoln, Elizabethtown, Ky



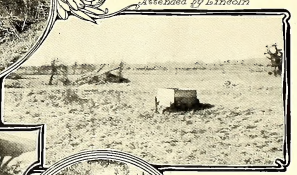
Mouth of Anderson Creek, Lincoln Was Ferryman Here for Ten Months

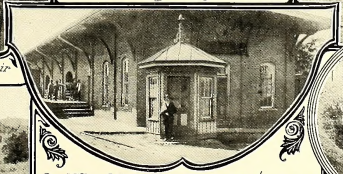


Presbyterian Church, Springfield. Attended by Lincoln

The Old Swimming Hole, Pigeon Creek, Ill.

Hill Near Gentryville Where Lincolns Last Saw Their Old Home in Indiana



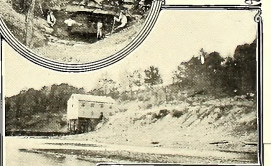


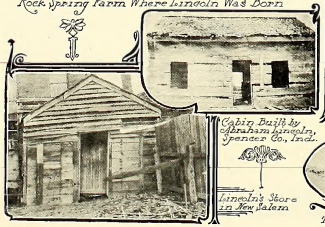
Depot Where Lincoln Bade Farewell to Springfield.

Crawford Well Lincoln Helped to Dig

Rock Spring on Farm of Lincoln's Birth

Rock Spring Farm Where Lincoln Was Born

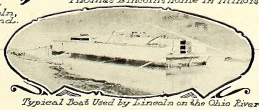




Cabin Built by Abraham Lincoln, Spencer Co., Ind.

Lincoln's Store in New Salem

Thomas Lincoln's Home in Illinois



Typical Boat Used by Lincoln on the Ohio River

Mill, New Salem

The School House in Which Abraham Lincoln Spoke in 1854 New Salem

His Love And Family

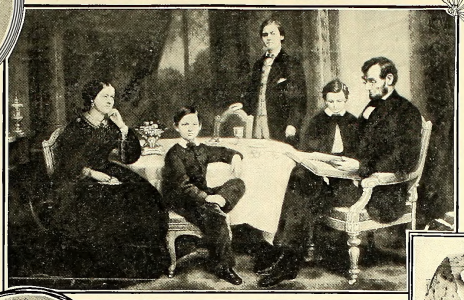
Mary Owen

Levi Lincoln, Governor of Massachusetts from 1825 to 1834

Mary Todd Lincoln, Wife of Abraham Lincoln

Sarah Bush Lincoln

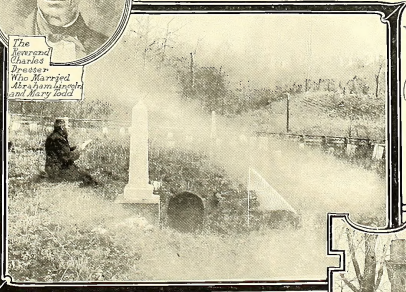
Mary Ann Rutledge Mother of Ann Rutledge



Abraham Lincoln and His Family

Joseph Hanks the Carpenter and His Wife Mary

The Reverend Charles Dresser Who Married Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd

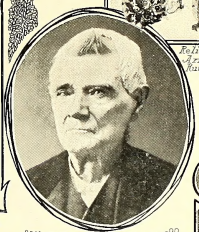


Grave of Sally Ann Lincoln Abraham's Sister (Marked With Flag)

Lincoln and His Son Thomas Known as "Tad"

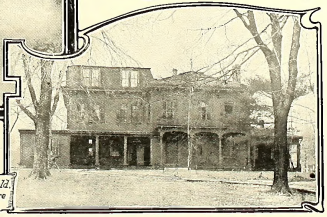
Robes of Ann Rutledge

Robert Todd Lincoln in War Times



Dennis Hanks Lincoln's Early Tutor

General Benjamin Lincoln



Edward's Home, Springfield, Where the Lincolns Were Married

WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE, WITH CHARITY FOR ALL.

Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray that this mighty scourge of war may soon pass away. But if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn by the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and for his orphan; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations.

Second Inaugural Address, March 4, 1865.

BIRTH PLACE KENTUCKY 1809

I desire to see the time when education, by the means, morality, patriotism, conservatism, and integrity, shall be equal to the task of proper citizenship, as presented, and should be gratified to have it in my power to contribute something to the advancement of any measure which might have a tendency to accelerate the happy period.

From a Political Address in 1832.

INDIANA HOME 1816

And when the victory shall be complete — when there shall be neither a slave nor a broadcloth on our soil, and there shall be no fifty-cent land, which may truly claim to be the birthplace and the cradle of both those revolutions that shall have ended in that victory! How nobly distinguished that people, who shall have planted, and nurtured to maturity, both the political and moral freedom of their species!

Temperance Address, Springfield, Illinois, February 22, 1842.

ILLINOIS HOME 1837

Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any rights; nor is it denied that there is, and probably always will be, a relation between labor and capital, producing mutual benefits. * * * No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty; none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned.

Message to Congress, December 3, 1861.

I had not provided the flag; I had not made the arrangement for elevating it to its place. I had supplied but a very small portion of the active strength in raising it. To the whole transaction I was as the hands of the people who had arranged it. But I was entirely sure of the approval and co-operation of the people of the nation, I think the flag of our country may still be kept floating gloriously.

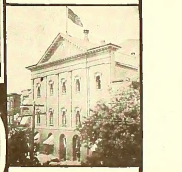
Speech at Independence Hall, Feb. 22, 1861.

I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.

First Inaugural Address, March 4, 1861.

And now, when final success is obtained, which appears nearest, I think the great object then to be first accomplished and to have in view, is the restoration, as fast as possible, of the relationship of the several Southern States to the Union and to their original and former standing. This may be done in a spirit of conciliation, friendship, and forbearance which should characterize a generous and forgiving people.

Interview with Charles Mallby, December, 1864.



In regard to the Great Book I have only to say that it is the best gift which God has given man. All the good from the Saviour of the world is communicated or received through this book. But for it we could not know right from wrong. All those things desirable to man are contained in it.

Receiving a Bible from Colored People of Baltimore, October, 1864.

Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any rights. Nor is it denied that there is, and probably always will be, a relation between labor and capital, producing mutual benefits. The error is in assuming that those who live by their labor would be benefited by receiving what capital now has, or by destroying capital. Labor is prior to, and independent of, capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration.
Message to Congress, December 3, 1861
I know not how soon I shall see you again. A duty devolves upon me which is greater, perhaps, than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington. He never would have succeeded except by the aid of Divine Providence, upon which he at all times relied. I feel that I cannot succeed without the same Divine aid which sustained him.
Farewell Address to his Neighbors, February 11, 1861
In regard to the Great Book I have only to say that it is the best gift which God has given man. All the good from the Saviour of the world is communicated to us through this book. But for this book we could not know right from wrong. All those things to man are contained in it.
Reviewing a Bible Class, Colored Regiment, Baltimore, October, 1864
The importance for man and beast of the approaching weather night, the church rejoices of Christian brethren and soldiers, a becoming reference to the best sentiments of a Christian people, and a due regard for the Divine will, demand that Sunday labor in the army and navy be reduced to the measure of strict necessity.
General Orders, November 15, 1862.

100 PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE COLLECTION OF OSBORN H. OLDROYD, WASHINGTON, D. C. COPYRIGHT 1908, by O. H. OLDROYD. PHOTO by I. D. BOYCE.

1809 THE CENTENARY of ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S BIRTH 1909

TO THE indefatigable enthusiasm of Mr. Osborn H. Oldroyd of Washington, D. C., is due the assembling of the wonderful collection of the relics of Abraham Lincoln forming the Lincoln Museum in that city. Years were spent in assembling all these mementos of the great emancipator brought from different sections of the country and placed in the old Peterson home where he passed away. It is from this collection that many of the illustrations for The Tribune's Lincoln Centenary Edition were procured, and it was from the same source that the remarkable series of photographs here presented came.

There is, it is said, no photograph extant showing the president as he was previous to 1858. Whether or not he sat for his portrait before that time is not known. Several artists have depicted fanciful pictures of him at various stages of his youth, and this was not difficult to do, for his features retained their strong markings for many years. His was the face of the early pioneers, the gaunt and rugged men who hewed their way through the primeval forests and turned the first furrows in the virgin prairies of the west. With the great responsibilities of his office the lines deepened in his face and there came to his eyes that look of sadness which reflected only too well the elemental grief which tore his heart during the Gethsemane period of his career.

It was not until after the election of 1860 that Mr. Lincoln wore a beard, and the reason for his leaving it then is characteristic of the man. A little girl, Grace Bedell of Westfield, N. Y., saw his portrait during the campaign, and said to her mother: "I think Mr. Lincoln would look better if he wore whiskers." Her father being a Republican, she wrote to the candidate her suggestion concerning the improvement in his looks, ending by saying:

"If you have no time to answer my letter, will you allow your little girl to reply for you?"

Lincoln was pleased with the letter and answered it at once, as follows:

Springfield, Ill., October 19, 1860.

"Miss Grace Bedell:

"My dear little Miss:—Your very agreeable letter of the 15th is received. I regret the necessity of saying I have no daughter. I have three sons; one seventeen, one nine, and one seven years of age. They, with their mother, constitute my whole family. As to whiskers, having never worn any, do you not think people would call it a piece of silly affectation if I should begin now? Your very sincere well-wisher,

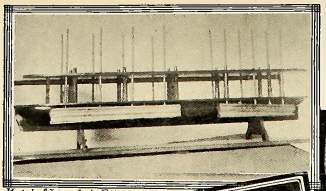
"A. Lincoln."

Col. A. K. McClure in his recollections of Lincoln says: "When on the journey to Washington to be inaugurated, the train stopped at Westfield. He spoke to ex-Lieutenant Governor Patterson, who accompanied the presidential party, about his little correspondent in that place. Some one called out and asked if Grace Bedell was in the crowd that surged around the train. A way was opened and Grace came, timidly but gladly, to speak to the president elect, who let her see that he had grown a beard at her request. Then, reaching his long arms, he lifted the little girl up and kissed her, amid enthusiastic applause from the approving multitude."

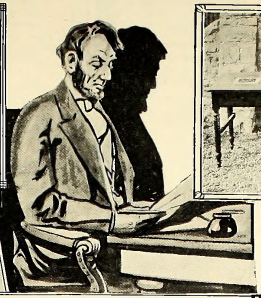
From that time on he was never without the beard which, some think, helped to accentuate the marked ruggedness of his face. Once, before his election, when he had had his picture taken in Chicago, the newsboys obtained a number of copies to sell on the street, and Lincoln used to tell with glee how they ran about crying: "Here's your picture of Abe Lincoln! He'll look better when his hair is combed!"

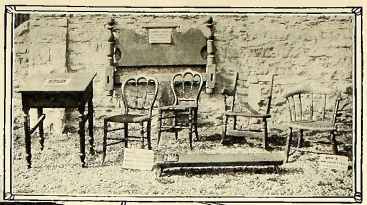
Lincoln's good nature in sitting to photographers and artists was unending. It was in no wise founded upon vanity, but arose from the knowledge that there was a widespread and sincere demand for his counterfeit presentment.

RELICS OF A PRESIDENT

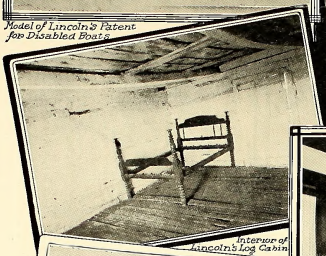


Model of Lincoln's Patent for Disabled Boats.

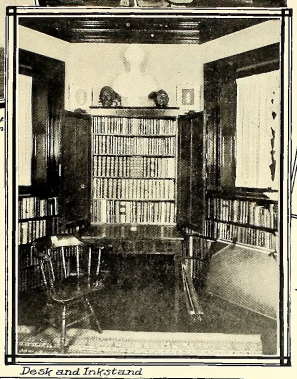




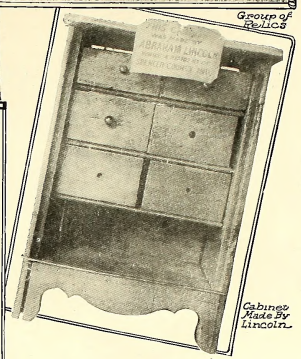
Group of Relics



Interior of Lincoln's log Cabin

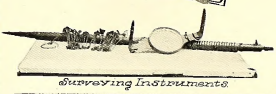


Desk and Inkstand



Cabinet Made By Lincoln

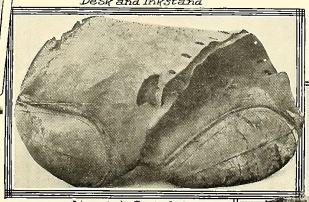
Lincoln's Office Chair.



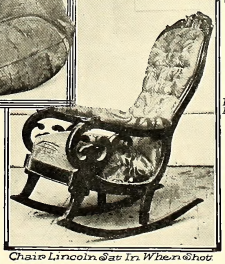
Surveying Instruments

Characteristic Check.

Bootjack

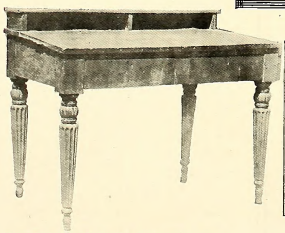


Lincoln's Saddlebags.

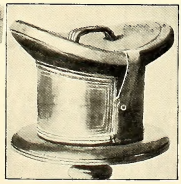


Chair Lincoln Sat In When Shot

Lincoln's Broadaxe



Lincoln's Desk in the Legislature.

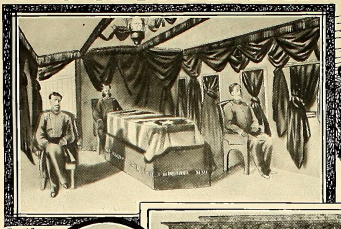


Hatbox.

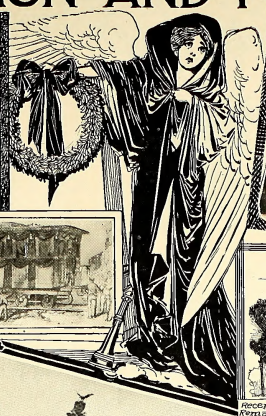
Railsplitter Souvenir

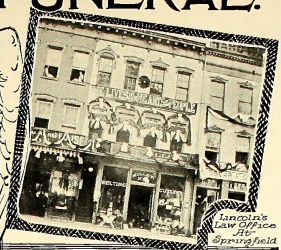
Lincoln Medal

ASSASSINATION AND FUNERAL.



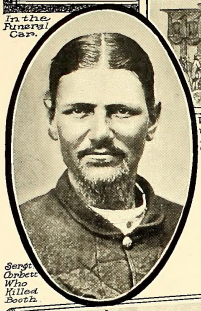
In the Funeral Car.



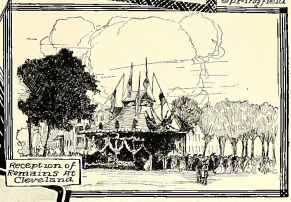


Lincoln's Law Office At Springfield

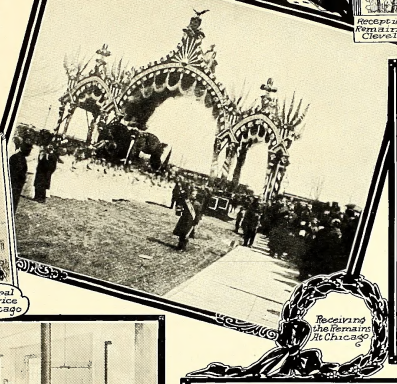
Viewing the Funeral Car.

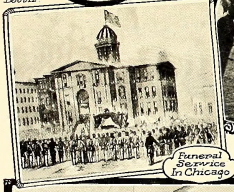


Sergt. Corbet Who Killed Booth.



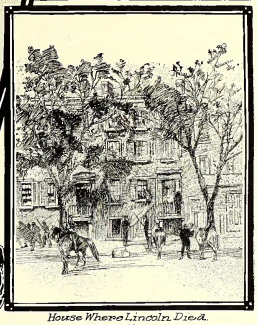
Reception of Remains At Cleveland.



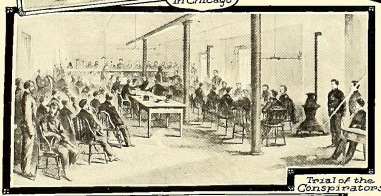


Funeral Service In Chicago

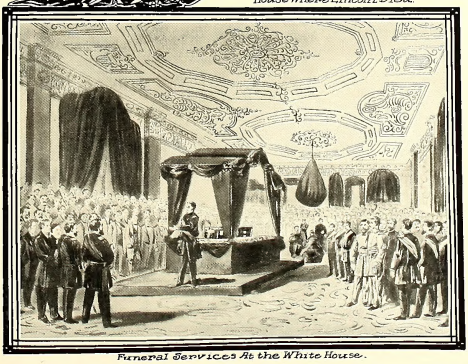
Receiving the Remains At Chicago



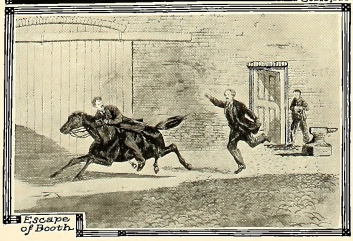
House Where Lincoln Died.



Trial of the Conspirators.



Funeral Services At the White House.

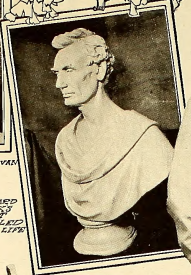


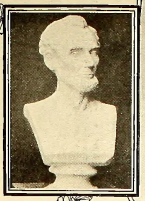
Escape of Booth.

[91.2009.052.20160]

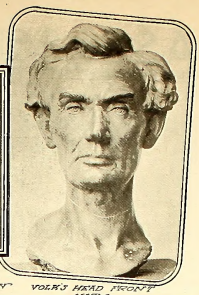
MONUMENTS and MEMORIES

EQUESTRIAN STATUE BY DONOVAN

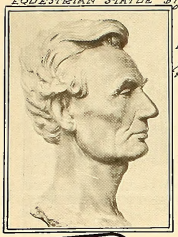




BUST BY DONOVAN

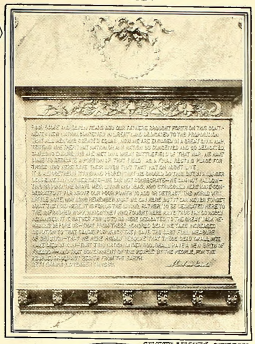


VOLK'S HEAD FRONT VIEW

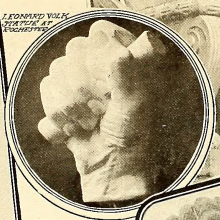


LEONARD VOLK'S BUST MODELED FROM LIFE

ST GAUDENS' WORK IN LINCOLN PARK

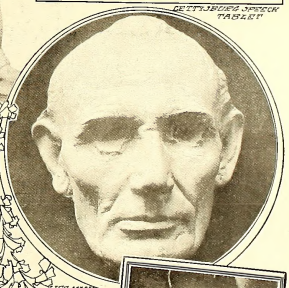


LEONARD VOLK STATUE AT ROCHESTER

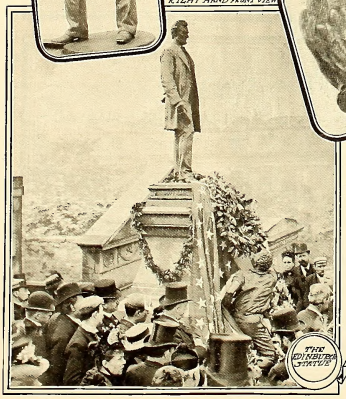


RIGHT HAND FRONT VIEW

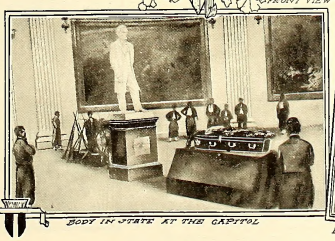
GETTYSBURG SPEECH MANUSCRIPT



HANDS IN BRONZE

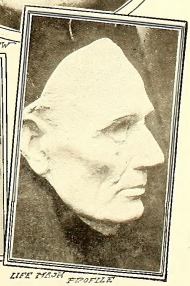


THE LINCOLN STATUE



BODY IN STATE AT THE CAPITOL

LIFE MASK FRONT VIEW



LIFE MASK PROFILE

The Chicago Sunday Tribune.
LINCOLN EDITION FEBRUARY 7, 1909 SECTION A

LINCOLN'S VISION: CHICAGO, THE CAPITAL OF THE GREAT WEST.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

Lincoln tells his own story

From Whom He Sprang.

SINGULARLY enough, or perhaps appropriately enough, the best appreciation that has appeared in print as to the intermixture of qualities that he was to possess from the genealogical history is that of an Englishman. Rev. Dr. of London, president in 1865, Henry Ward Beecher presented the following opening chapter in the life of Abraham Lincoln. "For the purpose of an American, a man sufficiently remote from politics is not required—it is fitness that Thackeray and Macaulay, Washington and Lincoln. It is even true other legislators are entitled to nothing in modern times as historical persons. And of these three, all but the last are now so hazy in outline as to subject that character can be hardly to be recognized. Even that of Abraham Lincoln, with its spots and full of character as any man's, has been already compelled to take its place in history. To many New Yorkers, and to many Englishmen, the name of Abraham Lincoln, when it appears in the first Christian century, will have become "all but lost in the fogs of a legend." The contemporary portraits, with the strokes of the painter's life, and especially in the form of autobiography, and the light of the humble birth and of his tragic death, have made Lincoln appear to more than a great political character. He has become a personal possession, and as such the outlines of his story have touchingly impressed themselves upon the hearts of millions, even by the humblest Englishmen. Like Cromwell and Washington, he has become a household word, a symbol and a type to our people.

"But to the American may seek and find in the unfavorable portrait of Lincoln what we are unable to find—the first American type of a high class of an entirely new Americanism may see in that time, as in perhaps no other, the working of the strongest and purest of the republics in the middle of the nineteenth century. Yet I think the world would be able to look at Lincoln's character, and to estimate his personal, public and political work, under the form of a man who, as an inheritor and very considerable improver, belongs to our common stock of humanity.

England Wasn't to Blame.

We cannot, then allow America to take exclusive charge of Lincoln. Indeed, I believe, without ill will, it were possible to suppose that the most patriotic of the citizens of the republican of states could say other country has so much.

From another point of view, the Lincoln have a claim to be regarded as the property of America. For it is owing to the institutions of America that he was born to his position. Washington made those laws, and established those institutions which, in their turn, formed and developed the character of Lincoln. He made the Lincoln, and Lincoln formed and developed.

In saying this, we refer to no of that human form of liberty which impressed itself on many of the early settlers in America, and which, in the progress of the history of the United States, has been developed into the noble principles of liberty, of religious and civil freedom, which are the glory of the American people. Lincoln was not the product of a single age, or of a single people; he was the product of the whole history of the United States. He was, therefore, to be hindered by any one that is his own individuality, and to be regarded as the product of the whole history of the United States. Having, by inheritance, the character of the new continent were already realized by the better part of the people, he was the representative or one of the principal branches of the English people. But he was also a man who, when thousands of the men of Lincolnshire were driven out of their country, and when they were and obedient to the leaders of the Church of England, was one of the men of the Reformation of the united realm that the Lincoln, and the emancipation of the slaves, it was also little to see nothing across the sea.

"A Son of the People."

During the Presidential election of 1860 Abraham Lincoln, the English scholar of the people, was sometimes called the "rail-splitter" and "son of the American people." He knew, and he was the leader of the people. He was known more than the country of the people to whom he owed his greatness and his life of the American republic. In knowledge of the people, and in sympathy with them, he was a true representative of the English people, and the founder of the whole world, and especially of the English race, and of the United States.

In the human sense of the phrase, a name in which the man appears to be lost, and in which Lincoln was a "man of the people."

We trace over lived more continuously in the city of the. His life seems to have almost been predestinary years to recognition and a well guided way. Let us trace his early origin and place. He mention among the writers was a good scholar, whose "Lectures and Addresses" are the reserve of rule or division.

And first, with a genealogy which have been written among the Lincolns, Abraham Lincoln, the President, was descended from Samuel Lincoln, who was killed by Indians not in birth, but by stealth, when he was laboring in open ground in his field. He left seven children, fifteen by number, six of whom were sons. Six out of six generations in succession of the name of Samuel, and seven with fostering satisfaction." Yes, we understand this well," said my father, "but we need what has been written in explanation, and we hope that in the next world he will be equally understood. So we come back to every word with unbounded delight to himself.

Before long another title to the culture of my father's mind. It was in the form of a letter to his brothers, and to the former there I did not know. The letter was written upon the occasion of his youthful kindred, an unselfish and affectionate letter, and my mother, who was present at the reading, was not conscious enough to express her admiration. Of course, in this, it was not manifest to the writing and secret and what has been written in explanation, we also see the explanation we have to offer. We take the advertisement was, he studies and originates.

Not Much Education.

For all that, the inexpressible was illustrated by the fact that the circumstances of his childhood were not dominated against the book. Of the three years of his life, he was not sent to school. He was taught to be thankful according to the custom of American progress.

Saying that the extent of a vocabulary and of Abraham Lincoln's vocabulary as he grew up to manhood, was limited, and that his acquaintance with books was extremely small, we are not to be understood as saying that he was ignorant of the meaning of words, or that he was unacquainted with the literature of his country. Indeed, he was remarkably well read in the literature of his country, and in the literature of the English language. He was familiar with the writings of Shakespeare, Burns, Byron, Milton, Bunyan, Goldsmith, Addison, Pope, Gray, Cowper, Thomson, Scott, Campbell, Moore, Hood, and Longfellow. He was familiar with the writings of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Hamilton, Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Everett, Seward, Douglas, Sumner, Phillips, Parker, Channing, Emerson, Lowell, Whittier, Holmes, Bryant, Motley, Prescott, Irving, Cooper, Hawthorne, Poe, Willis, Taylor, Halleck, Dana, Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

HOW LINCOLN GOT STARTED

Career as a Boatman.

N the spring of 1828, says Lincoln's friend Allen, the editor and owner of the Sangamon Journal, Lincoln and Jack Armstrong, Denton Offutt and Lyn[n] Boyd, left their homes in respective families. Offutt's home was in Kentucky. Denton and Lyn[n] [illegible] were married to the daughters of Armstrong, who lived in Clary's Grove. Denton was a comfortable family of some consequence. Boyd, for Nancy Lincoln, who had married Aaron Grigsby, was now dead.

John Hanks had gone to the new country long. Kentucky in the fall of 1827, and had met Denton, whom he wrote Thomas Lincoln was about to, and advised him to come there.

Lincoln took with him to Illinois some cash, some new duds, and trinkets, and, rather unwillingly, the use of chains, which he had worn in the Black Hawk campaign—Indian Blackhawk and Lincoln—were loaded on a wagon belonging to Lincoln. This wagon was "furnished" in liberable fuel in these primitive days, and was purchased by Lincoln and Offutt for early crossing. It was driven by Denton and Armstrong, and Thomas Lincoln's own team of oxen hauled it. We can particularize the journey except that she held the "Y" and [illegible] three times, and that Lincoln was "in charge of the vessels and cargoes." Kaskaskia, the wagon and oxen were bought away. On the first day of March, 1828, after fifteen days of [illegible] journey, they arrived at John Hanks' house in Decatur, a little northeast of Decatur. Lincoln settled at a point five miles west of Decatur there John Hanks had cut some logs in 1828, which he now split into rails for Offutt's home with. Which is all of John Denton, Lincoln's friend, who was everywhere a much stuff as he could back to the north bank of the Sangamon. She had John took the four poles of corn and "settled up." Offutt sold part of land and they split rails enough to fence it.

The Trouble-out at Lost

She was now over-[illegible]. There was no "Lincoln Woods" and [illegible] was over-stocked with [illegible]. He had done something more than his duty up to the latter end, so that Armstrong was now quite elated in a situation where he might be well paid for his services. The conclusion that it was time for him to begin to do for himself. It must be his own [illegible] and he had proved to his employer that, [illegible] that all the old time were probably broken—and it might [illegible] was the moment he was a free man, freeborn [illegible] and [illegible] to be so. He planned the success to some things which he imagined his heart—but it, public and social preference—was astonishing to himself as well as to others.

Early the Lincoln family left in March or early in April. He did not go for some, but took him wherever he could get them, showing that he had separated himself from the family for seeing to have had in him one of the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] part of a prominent character during the [illegible] summer; his work was all done "by the job." In the year eight rails for Kirkpatrick, one of which he was subsequently elected register of the land office at Springfield, and for whom Black was, it must have been a long job, for the story of his work for Kirkpatrick, the first of the "Lincoln's escaped axe" fame. For Mr. Brown, he privately speculated, he split 3,000 rails, and for Mr. Hill 2,000 rails, and for Mr. Warnick 1,000 rails for some. In the winter following he was employed by Mr. Warnick to make rails, and walked daily three miles to his work and three miles back again.

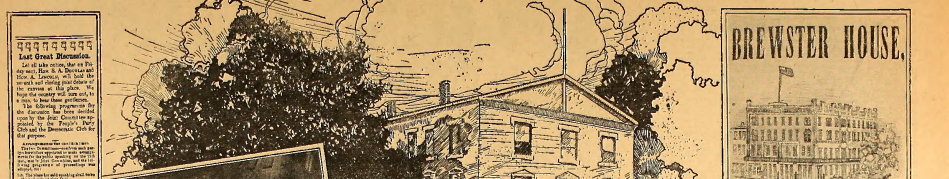
After she got to Decatur" says John Hanks, "we built a house and a stable for the corn of Denton Offutt's property, and made a speech. It was a hot one, and I said Abe could beat it. I turned down a log, and Abe made his speech. The other boys [illegible] and Abe [illegible] the best. This is all, the subject being the navigation of the Sangamon river. The man, after the [illegible] was through, took the cards and raised him where he had known [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] starting for Sangamon [illegible] and went he had read. The man encouraged Lincoln to persevere.

Turning Point in Career.

In February, 1831, Denton Offutt decided to engage John Hanks to take a flatboat to New Orleans, and Hanks was duly disposed to the business; but Offutt came in the house and [illegible] Lincoln, and [illegible] Lincoln and Hanks, and [illegible] Lincoln to attend to the matter to Abe and John Hanks [illegible] to. This time Offutt's chosenest the question with great earnestness, and [illegible] Lincoln and Hanks [illegible] were to [illegible] Offutt's proposition, and that agreement was the turning point in Abe's career. They were each to receive $8 every day, and the boat was to be [illegible] Among them for the making of it. They [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

FROM LAW BOOKS TO CONGRESS



CLIPPING FROM THE ALTON DAILY WHIG

ILLINOIS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 1840

WHERE LINCOLN STOPPED IN FREEPORT

Traveling on Circuit.

CONCERNING the picturesque circumstances under which law was practiced in the early days of the state of Illinois Mr. Lincoln delivered the following description:

"Bringham and I were originally the first judicial circuit, but under the constitution of 1848 we became the Fifth circuit, and so it became the Sixth circuit. It was in 1850 that Judge Davis came on to hear us for the first time. The circuit was a large one, embracing fourteen counties and comprising the whole of the Military tract. Bringham and I rode our own horses and were followed by Judge Davis—also on his own horse—and sometimes Governor Duncan, who had formerly been a judge of the circuit, and who, by our courtesy, sat outside of every bench. Governor Duncan was a fine old man, and was as jolly as he could be when riding or happy in no other place. Then was his place of enjoyment. He was accustomed to tell us day evening, when all the lawyers would gather around him, stories of his early life, and how strongly he got attached to the people here, in company with H. C. Whitney, really a fine lawyer, who was also a great friend of mine. Whitney and I were deeply affectionate that I ever saw him. At the next term of the court, upon the state's attorney's retirement, Lincoln and I went to the prosecution of criminal cases. We had a good deal of court and did a full long fill and were in practice.

Studied at Its Rate

The boy was released, and then evening as the lawyers were riding into town in their buggies Lincoln was observed to get down from his horse and walk behind the buggies. He was accompanied by a man who lived in the roadside. It was young Johnson. Lincoln engaged in a few moments animatedly in earnest and nervous conversation with him. Then he remounted his horse and rode to the village.

It is well known that he used to carry with him, in the pocket of his coat, the "leaving papers of the circuit"—ordinary school books—from which he would study as he rode from county to county. Once on the road, when he encountered a companion, he would cease to be engrossed in his studies and be ready for conversation. He suggested at these by a copy of Blackstone, got down to it by rote, and rendered himself master of the principles of law. He was also accustomed to commit to memory the rules of practice and of pleading, and was as well versed in them as any man. He was also a master of the science of evidence. Mathematical reasoning was his delight, and he was accustomed to say that a knowledge of mathematics was necessary to the proper training of a lawyer's mind. He was also a master of the art of conducting a case to the satisfaction of a jury. He was opposing attorney then proved a receipt clearly covering the debt. Lincoln was in a fix. He had to get through. Lincoln was equal to the occasion. The case went for him to the jury. "Tell the Judge," he said, "that I can't come; my brother-in-law's dying, and I have got to close them."

Lincoln's practice in the United States circuit courts, where Lincoln, Davis, Logan, Young and myself, His answer was okay, accepted. "Tell Harris I'll be there in a week—twenty on me in that case he's got here."

Although Lincoln was a master of the principles of law, he was not a master of the rules of practice—exceptions and other political reflections he never tried to shake them off, and never did, though there were they counted the same ones. A case of Mr. Lincoln's client, Jacob Bunn, was tried in the United States court at Springfield, and Lincoln was engaged in it. He was a manufacturing wife; the poor boy was in jail. He went up with the case of the opposing attorney, in company with H. C. Whitney, visited the boy in jail, and found that he was a mere child. Lincoln and was deeply affected—more than I ever saw him. At the next term of the court, upon the state's attorney's retirement, Lincoln and I went to the prosecution of criminal cases. We had a good deal of court and did a full long fill and were in practice.

Studied at Its Rate

The boy was released, and then evening as the lawyers were riding into town in their buggies Lincoln was observed to get down from his horse and walk behind the buggies. He was accompanied by a man who lived in the roadside. It was young Johnson. Lincoln engaged in a few moments animatedly in earnest and nervous conversation with him. Then he remounted his horse and rode to the village.

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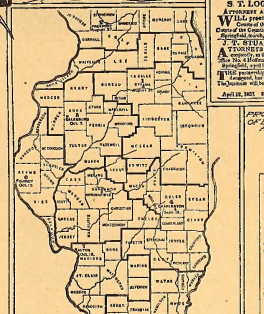
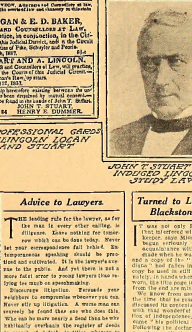


CONGRESSIONAL MAP OF ILLINOIS, 1858

Shaded portions show the seven districts now held, enclosed in color



PROFESSIONAL CARDS OF LINCOLN, LOGAN AND STUART

JOHN T. STUART WHO INDUCED LINCOLN TO STUDY LAW

Advice to Lawyers.

THE leading rule for the lawyer, as for the man, is every other calling, is diligence. Leave no stone unturned; never wish can be done today. Never let your wrongdoers fall behind. No temporizing spirit should be practiced and cultivated. It is the lawyer's vice to the public. And yet there is not a more fatal error in young lawyers than to lying too much on apochthmality.

Discourage litigation. Persuade your neighbors to compromise wherever you can. Never stir up litigation. A worse man can scarcely be found than one who does this. Who can be more sure a feed than to encourage brethren by the negative of doubt is surely a divine right. Extortion in attorney strife and put money in its pocket. A moral man should be refused help in the profession which should drive such men out of it. An enlightened profession will do it.

Discourage litigation. Persuade your neighbors to compromise wherever you can. Never stir up litigation. A worse man can scarcely be found than one who does this. Who can be more sure a feed than to encourage brethren by the negative of doubt is surely a divine right. Extortion in attorney strife and put money in its pocket. A moral man should be refused help in the profession which should drive such men out of it. An enlightened profession will do it.

Lincoln is a vague popular belief that lawyers are necessarily dishonest. I say vague, for it is hard to measure it with exactness. Slimes and knaves are reputed to and encouraged by the people in the country by people regardless that their impressions of their honesty is not always correct. Even the impression is common, almost universal, that lawyers are rich men. Hence arises the calling for a moment trial to the popular belief—based, as to lawyers as a class, and as it is your own judgment you cannot be an honest lawyer, resolve to be honest without being a lawyer. Choose some other occupation rather than one in the choosing of which you, in advance, consent to be a knave.

Turned to Law by Blackstone in a Barrel.

IT was not only Burns and Shakespeare that had no interest with Lincoln, but Dryden, Pope, Miss Porter. Lincoln had but one book in his youth—the Bible. Lincoln never read any newspapers full habit. He studied when he was a storekeeper in Pittsburg, and a copy of the "Revised Statutes of the State," had fallen into his hands. The very first time he opened the book his eyes fell upon a page which he read with avidity. The book is worn, the title page is gone, and a fortune of from the end are missing.

We know from associates of Lincoln's at Springfield, twenty miles away, to get the book he borrowed by several fortnightly. It appeared with that wonderful industry, the determination of independence, a gentleman which became "his political start and inspiration." Lincoln was not a man of letters, but he was a man of remarkable intellectual powers. He delighted in the debates of a man engaged before a jurist. He was a man of remarkable intellectual powers. He delighted in the debates of a man engaged before a jurist. He was a man of remarkable intellectual powers. He delighted in the debates of a man engaged before a jurist.

Lincoln gives here his own account of the manner in which he studied law. After entering the debates of a man engaged before a jurist. He was a man of remarkable intellectual powers. He delighted in the debates of a man engaged before a jurist.

"Every spring, during the time I was on the circuit, I found the whole neighborhood in a buzz with the announcement that a young man had come to practice law in the town. I remember hearing of such a man when I first went to Pekin, in Tazewell county, and when I got to Springfield, in Sangamon county, I found that he had settled there. I was very much afraid to get up before him, for I believed that he would speak better than I could, and I was determined to study law and go into practice there myself. I remember how my competitor would go to the village tavern, and, after he got through with his business, would sit down with the lawyers and tell stories. I was not much of a hand at telling stories, and I could not see that anybody else was, but I could see that these lawyers were entertained by them, and I set down the fact that a man who could tell a story well was a good hand to have about me at a political meeting, and that such a man could get more votes than I could by any other means. So I commenced to tell stories, and have told them ever since. I can't tell whether I have told any good ones or not, but I have told a great many."

Lincoln's first case was that of a client who had been arrested for stealing a pocketbook containing a large sum of money. The prosecuting attorney attended to other business and left the case entirely to Lincoln. The latter, after hearing the evidence, was convinced that the prisoner was guilty, and advised him to plead guilty. The judge, however, refused to accept the plea, and Lincoln was compelled to defend the prisoner. He did so, and succeeded in getting him off. The prisoner, however, was convicted

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

LINCOLN'S FIRST THREE SPEECHES

Warns the Republic.

As an example of Mr. Lincoln's early oratory, the following speech, delivered Jan. 27, 1837, is unrivaled.

In the small journal of Illinois politics before Lincoln, we, the American people, find the best solution of the problem of our free institutions. We find constantly the practical operation of the three portions of dissenting as regards points of interface, feeling or opinion. We find parties subsisting by the general principles of our government, and the political institutions conducing more assuredly to the ends of civil and political liberty than any of which the history of former times furnishes an example. We find nothing of importance not in accordance with the instincts of unperverted human sense. We find nothing to warrant the contempt or calumny of them; they are a happy organization of the political elements common to all who have lived and enjoyed constitutional liberty. Parties were the best mode ever devised to prevent themselves, as of necessity high, aspiring and energetic minds will be, from usurping the government of the country, and it is extremely important these parties be so constituted that no one can, in its struggle for ascendancy, call in the physical force of the government to crush its adversary. Such parties are the life blood of a healthy political existence, and the only antidote for the bad ambition which would otherwise, as it has often done, lead to despotism. They are the best conservative power in the country, and the only one which can be relied upon to counteract the influence of stimulus, rather than that conducted to the destruction of free institutions.

Where there is it their hands today to destroy? Not one, surely, worthwhile, or which would manifest that in the confusion and the attendant bewilderment of the moment, as likely to keep or burn upon one side of another party. Not one which would not, in the confusion of the moment, be as likely to fall by the hand of someone else as by anybody's will, from the impulse of the moment, or very mean mistake. And not only so; but in the midst of the struggle, and the consequent confusion, the bonds of party would be severed with the guilty full victims to the vengeance of each that could be reached by the plot, etc. All the while crowned for the destruction of the government and the confusion and broken down and distracted.

Speech Delivered.

But all this even is not the full extent of the evil. Our government is a matter of perpetual experiment, and where that is settled, the lawless in spirit are encouraged to become lawless in practice, because they feel used to be restricted but dread of punishment; but when they perceive indecision in the public mind, and vacillation in the administration of unsettled laws, they make a portion of the experiment with the hope of success, and finally, if successful, add to its unsettledness.

Thus goes on step by step, till the vicious portion of the community, encouraged by the laws and aided by their brethren, who would gladly profit from the success of their conspiracy, spread over property, the country, and the government, the desolation of anarchy—the private citizen reading nothing in prospect that foreshadows a change for the better, become tired of his dependence with a government that offers him no protection, and yielding to the necessity of his condition, he gives up his property for nothing to him. Thus, then, by the operation of the causes before set forth, our government will in time abroad in the land, the struggle will be for the possession of power, and the party of those who contend the most successfully be broken down and destroyed—a human like exhibition of the world.

Reference to Loxsley.

Whenever this effect shall be produced among us whatever the victorious party of the moment, they will be incapable of the high minded liberality which characterized the conception, rearing, and sub precious among the fathers of the republic. Violence, proscription, and hang and burn shameless persecution will take the place of the noble patriotism which the government should inspire. Where now the feelings of the best citizens will become manly as one party rises in power, they will not be left without friends, or with but few friends, to console the vanquished party in their affliction. A few years of such fierce and exact circumstances, and of moderate talent and ambition, would be waiting for the opportunity. Strike the blow, and overthrow the fabric of our liberties, and avail himself into the high places of power, and the lovers of freedom throughout the world.

I have thus given my reasons for the belief in their preservation. I know that many doubt the correctness of my belief, and I would rather myself that they should entertain that belief, than the neglect of a mark, the thinking of another, and to the end that they may be in the natural consequence; and to their misuse of time.

Point of Danger.

Here then is the point at which danger may be expected.

The question arises: How shall we fortify against the approach of this danger?

Let every American, every lover of liberty, every man who considers the perpetuation of the blood of its revolution never to cease, in all future time, bind himself by the general, by, and above his attachment to party, or any object. As the patriots of '76 did to the support of the constitution and laws, let every man pledge himself to the support of the constitution and laws, let every man make it his political religion to destroy the man who, by word or action, counsels violation or resistance to any portion of the law in its transgression, and let the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the great and the small, the democrat and the whig, vie with each other in the support of this religion, and in the practice of it every hour of their lives.

While every citizen of feeling such as this shall exclusively or even naturally prevail throughout the nation, which will be every effort and fruitless every attempt to subvert our system of free government.

When I so peculiarly say a solid observance of this by the whole body, it is not to be inferred as saying there are not bad men, or even that bad men may not sometimes come into the high offices of the government. I mean to say no such thing. But I do mean to say that no one of sufficient talent and ambition will be found possessed of the requisite qualifications to raise himself to the highest eminence in our country's gift, who will not first give unmistakable evidence that he is sound in the principles and habits of action above described. He can be suppressed down. If such arise, as occasionally they will, they can pull down the least possible delay, but to them it will not be done before. So before with.

But it may be asked: "Why suppose danger? Has any government been subverted in our land? Why not rest in quiet?" Why suppose danger? We have been so prosperous? We have all that we can be overcome but to our wish. No danger from without. Our army would have extremely dangerous.

Freedom of Self-Government.

That our government should have been established in peace, and has so long subsisted, until now, is not strange to be wondered at. It had many propitious support to favor its success. But these favors are passed and numbered away. Through the period it was fair by all to be an undecided element in our nation, and as common as value of peace, prosperity, and unexampled strength. Were for the time the great materials were scattered and prepared therefore, which in the process of time were to be formed into a fabric of liberty and happiness. The hand which framed intended such order were directed on the tablet of the American Revolution and inscribed in the characters of the Declaration of Independence, and shed forth to the wonder-struck world. But those fathers are gone. Their solemn obligations have been forgotten. Their memories are but matters of history, and their reliance on the general intelligence and sobriety of the people. Those actors, those sires, those founders of the republic, are gone to their graves, and the support they relied upon to preserve and transmit the fruits of their labors is gone with them.

Character for the Dreadful.

Another reason for the belief that lurks within the old government evil, was its gradual change from moderate to extreme and arbitrary principles. The people were left to judge for themselves the degree of necessity which should govern the occasion, and to act promptly or otherwise, as they should conceive the emergency to require. As a matter of right, the people have always been held by the citizens to be exercised in times of peril and difficulty, with more or less regularity, according to circumstances existing at the time, and the elevation of character of those who exercised it. In this state of things the man who could command the confidence of his fellow citizens to a degree sufficient to raise him to the head of affairs, was looked upon as deserving their confidence. In such times their attention was directed to the strength of the man rather than to the correctness of the principles he intended to carry out. Hence the strength of government was held to consist in the strength of some man who was to administer it, rather than in that of firmly established laws. Wrong was thought honorable, if sanctioned by a few great names, and persecution for conscience' sake was esteemed a duty.

Thus, state after state, and one generation after another, have been led to trample upon and destroy the dearest principles of our political creed, and the spirit of our institutions.

Reference to Caesar.

A nation thus corrupted, like individuals, loses its self-respect, and becomes fit only for the government of despots. Man is no longer content with equal rights where none are above the law. What matters it to him that he may be a sovereign, that he may govern, that he may frame laws and elect rulers for himself and his children, so long as the depraved appetite for power and the influence of government, has existed, formed those laws and elected those rulers for him contrary to right, when they shall choose to violate them? What matters it to him that he may nominally have a hand in moulding the power that is to rule over him, when he knows that his choice is already predetermined, that his will is powerless, and that he has only the poor privilege of recording the fiat of others, which he feels to be binding upon him? What matters it to him that he may have a voice in saying who shall be his rulers, when he knows beforehand that they have been fixed upon by others, and that he has only the right of putting into the ballot box the names of those who have been chosen by others for him to support? Such is the state of things which must exist when the tone of public feeling and of moral sentiment is lowered to the standard I have described.

Feeling Must Fade.

I do not mean to say that the remains of the republican institutions will be torn down all at once. Such violence would shock the feelings of the people, and arouse them to a determination to resist before it is too late. But these institutions will be gradually undermined and weakened, until they shall have crumbled into ruin. And then they cannot be rebuilt. But they will be gradually supplanted by others of a character adapted to the circumstances in which they shall have originated. Other appetites, other passions, other interests, other hopes, other aspirations will take the place of those which have contributed to our present greatness, and other systems must inevitably follow the destruction of the former. These causes are gradually undermining the principles of our government. They are sapping the foundations of our confidence in each other, and preparing us to accept the destroyer as the only means of escape from the evils which surround us. They are bringing the public mind to that state in which it will seek for some man of splendid talents and great power, of unbounded popularity, to rescue us from the destruction which we have learned to regard as inevitable. Whenever such a man shall appear, and such he will be, if ever, he will have the destinies of this country in his hands. If he be ambitious, and inherit the passions common to his fellow men, he will become a usurper and a despot. If he be honest, and free from the taint of ambition, he will suppress the disorders which may arise around him, and go down to the grave with the reputation of having been the founder of his country's liberties, instead of having been the author of its ruin.

Lincoln's Lampoons on His Neighbors.

Abe was especially formidable as a wrestler and from about 1829 onward there was no man living in Sangamon County, Illinois, that "Cat" "throwing the mark" boys and men had to meet. Abe was a natural bumper—more likewise athletic about to be overcome.

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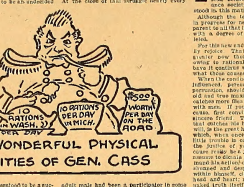


LINCOLN'S views on temperance have been frequently misrepresented. His first temperance address was delivered Feb. 22, 1842, before the Springfield Temperance Society, Springfield, Ill., where he stood to this matter:

"The temperance reformation stands has been a success for many years, it is appropriate to call that it is just now assuming renewed vigor, and is rapidly taking a permanent location.

For this new and splendid success we heartily rejoice. That the success is such as it is, and that they have been such as it is, and that they have been such as it is, and that they have been

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

ON THE ROAD TO THE PRESIDENCY

Commercial Register

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY
BY HENRY D. COOKE AND C. C. SHEL.

SANDUSKY, OHIO,

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 8, 1856.

ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT.

We are indebted to a friend at Mansfield for the following report of returns:

MANSFIELD, Nov 5th, 1856.

> TAYLOR, EUROPEAN LEGATION.—An authoritative meeting to-night has brought to a close the labors of the Democracy of Lincoln for the next Republican candidate for President.

Returns.

The Result in Michigan.

We are ashamed of the work of the Republicans of Michigan, and we believe that even at this time ashamed of it themselves. They were able to have done better than they did at the late election. They have only a majority of from 8,000 to 10,000 on the Union ticket. This majority should have been from 15,000 to 20,000. The Republicans of Michigan, for they only disregarded the alarm and gave to the public could have saved this disgraceful defeat. We hope, who calls himself a freemen, should let any cause that does not present an acceptable platform deter him from the performance of such an important duty as voting, especially when cause rests as vital as does that has by the parties on Tuesday last.

The contest of Republicans in the 1st Congressional District is particularly creditable. By party discussion they fritted away their strength, and lost to the Republican forces in Congress one of their strongest supporters—Wm. A. Howard—giving his seat to a man op-

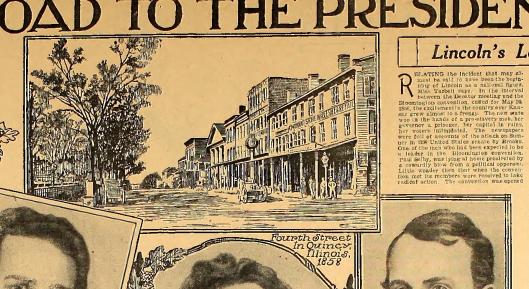
The congress
In the election
Tuesday last, twenty
to-night Republicans
were chosen. The r
are as follows:

In New York, the
four members, the De
carrying the the oth
adopted last
Democratic senate a

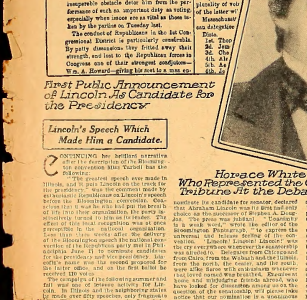
Ohio
1 Luther Custer
2 Thomas Ritchey
3 D F Robinson
4 Wm Mungen
5 Wm S Mallory
6 Joseph Cable
7 Chas Hedges
8 Hamer Clarke
9 John R Reynolds
10 Chas H Van Wyck
11 E D Peck
12 S Mungen
13 Robert C Otho
14 John R Reynolds
15 James B Hutchison
16 Wm Johnston
17 E P Ingersoll

The New York 7
Democratic last by 75
reported that Bisbi
privy over Wakes
Democratic Jim
ed by Mr. Wilk
majority of vot
of the latter w
Monadnock
ans delegates

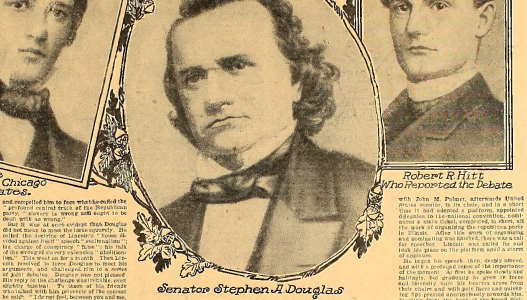
Illinois.
1st. Thos
2d. Chas
3d. Otho
4th. Ed
5th. Ed
6th. Ed
7th. Ed
8th. Ed



Fourth Street in Quincy, Illinois, 1858



First Public Announcement of Lincoln As Candidate for the Presidency



Horace White
Who Represented the Chicago Tribune At the Debates.

Robert R. Hitt
Who Reported the Debates

Senator Stephen A. Douglas

Lincoln's Speech Which Made Him a Candidate.

CONTINUING her heralded arraignment of the doctrines of the Republican convention Miss Tarbell has the following:

"The greatest speech ever made in Illinois, it was declared by all parties at the time, was the one made by Lincoln at the anti-Nebraska Republican convention at Bloomington in 1856. Douglas himself admitted that it was the best hit put the bench of the Republicans. Lincoln's biographers, too, have dwelt upon the effect of this local occasion. The effect of the local occasion was at once phenomenal. The convention assembled less than three weeks after the delivery of the Springfield speech, and the enthusiasm aroused by the latter gave it its first auspicious start. It is curious coincidence that the Republican party should have had its birth in the same month as the second proposed for the nomination of Lincoln for the presidency, and in the same city.

The complete of the following announcement will start not a few memories in the minds of both. In Illinois and the neighboring states it is a matter of history. It is the call for the first Republican state convention. The first important one was delivered on June 4, 1856, at a great gathering of the friends of freedom in the house of the Lovejoys and the Browns. Its author was Lincoln. It was the first step in Illinois and by the whole country for him for the senate and the inspiration to many a stirring campaign orator who must have been strong. Lincoln's speech was the first of the great utterances which, welcomed, as it was, with strong applause and reiterated in countless audiences that they had a right in it to claim the honor of its authorship, but no compliment was more fit it was the first to call the party by its name. There was much talk in the United States on that critical day of July, 1856, when the Illinois call was issued. Never was its genius and its day itself more in the air. The Whig party was in its last convulsion. Only a few months before had driven a convention nearly mad over the question of slavery in the territories. And the temper of this Princeton convention was hardly more than suppressed.

The spring of 1857 gave Lincoln a new fine opportunity. Douglas was known to be in a confidential crisis before the Supreme court of the United States. A decision in the Dred Scott case was expected and soon. It would be the court and the congress could not act upon slavery in the territories. The decision was made an evident criterion of Douglas' fitness for the presidency. Lincoln must in Douglas' home state, before Douglas' friends to calm his constituents, to "stand by" the decision, whether he agreed to it or not, except "to resist it by peaceful means."

Throws Gauntlet to Douglas.

Lincoln got his chance in the same in a speech at Springfield on June 26th.

Here, in the very home of Senator Douglas he threw down the gauntlet to the latter for the forthcoming campaign for the highest distinction of governmental power. He accepted the challenge which it presented. We know the issue that made the debate famous. We know the result. But we shall do well to recall briefly the principle involved in the debate.

Lincoln's speech was a bold, fearless, and clear-cut arraignment of the Dred Scott decision, and of the principles and policies of the slave power, as set forth in the decision. He took issue with the utterly pernicious doctrine of the supreme court, and based his argument in part upon an assumed historical fact—that the framers of the constitution, and the makers of those laws which the court had before them, and had there been aforesaid, had manifested their opinion in regard to the matter in question by their official acts, and by their votes, that they understood the constitution as giving to congress the power to exclude slavery from the territories. Upon this fact, which he took pains to establish beyond question, he based his argument that congress had the power to exclude slavery from the territories, and that it was its duty to do so. Lincoln's speech was the effort of the local committee was at once pronounced by the entire convention as less than three weeks after the delivery of the Springfield speech, and the effect of the latter in giving

THE NOMINATION AND THE CAMPAIGN

THE WIGWAM AT CHICAGO WHERE LINCOLN WAS NOMINATED

CAMPAIGN BANNER OF 1860

"The idea of us Hoosiers and Suckers being outswizzled would have been as bad to us as the loss of our Man"—

Indorsed by Illinois.

The nominating of Abraham Lincoln by the Republican convention of the state of Illinois in 1858, near Miss Turbull. The General Assembly of Illinois, in joint session this morning, elected Stephen A. Douglas United States senator for six years from the 4th of March next. The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted in 54 votes for Douglas, all the democratic members present voting for him, and 46 votes for Abraham Lincoln, all the republican members present voting for him. Mr. Douglas, therefore, received the constitutional majority of votes, and was declared elected. Mr. Lincoln made the following speech in the House of Representatives, after the result of the vote was announced. He had been nominated by the republican state convention as their candidate for senator, and was, therefore, the regular opponent of Mr. Douglas:

"If there be those who regret the action of this body in this contest, I do not. I do not allow myself to suppose that either branch of the General Assembly has acted from any but the most patriotic motives. Nor do I suppose that the controversy will be renewed hereafter. The two gentlemen who have been the candidates of the two parties have been submitted to the suffrages of the people, and the election has been held, and the returns have been made, and the majority has been ascertained, and declared, and there is no more room for controversy. Those who have been beaten will not be disposed to be factious, and those who have been successful will not be disposed to be overbearing. Mr. Douglas and myself are both young men, and we have a long political future before us. We have been before the people for a long time, and we have been prominent before the people for a long time, and I think I may say, without boasting, that we have been as much before the people of Illinois as any two men in it. Now, sir, I have been beaten, and I am glad that the contest is over. I am glad that I am not to be troubled with the responsibilities of the position to which I was elected, and which Mr. Douglas has been elected to fill. I am glad to be relieved from the task of devising ways and means for the payment of the interest on the state debt, and relieved from the difficulty of keeping the treasury replenished. I am glad to be relieved from the difficulty of keeping down the insane expenditures of the state. I am glad to be relieved from the difficulty of providing for the completion of the Illinois Central railroad. I am glad to be relieved from the difficulty of providing for the completion of the Great Western railroad. I am glad to be relieved from the difficulty of providing for the completion of the Northern Cross railroad. I am glad to be relieved from the difficulty of providing for the completion of the Central railroad. I am glad to be relieved from the difficulty of providing for the payment of the interest on the state debt

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

Story of the Campaign of 1860.

NOTHING more brilliant, says Miss Tarbell, could have been conceived than the reception given Douglas when he came in the November campaign. There were 10,000 people at the station in Springfield, and Douglas in Washington in the exuberant gratitude which he always felt for any of his partisans received them: "Who in this town, Lincoln, anyhow?" Douglas was told that it was Lincoln's town, the home of the man who was to run against him.

The demonstration in the middle of the night in the rain was hardly less exultant, however, than it would have been in better weather. In the course of the reception, in the rear of the room by the platform, the proprietor of the restaurant where Lincoln had had his supper ventured to ask Douglas if he would not like to see the remains of the supper which Lincoln had eaten. Douglas was interested, and the proprietor of the restaurant was a kind of foolproof and fireproof safe for all the scraps from Lincoln's table. If he broke a few of them were simply wrapped in paper and carefully preserved. Douglas was interested, and the proprietor of the restaurant brought out from behind the counter a basket filled with the remains of Lincoln's supper. The basket contained the White Meadow. After it the took up the idea, and the basket was carried from one end of the country to the other.

Rail Fence March.

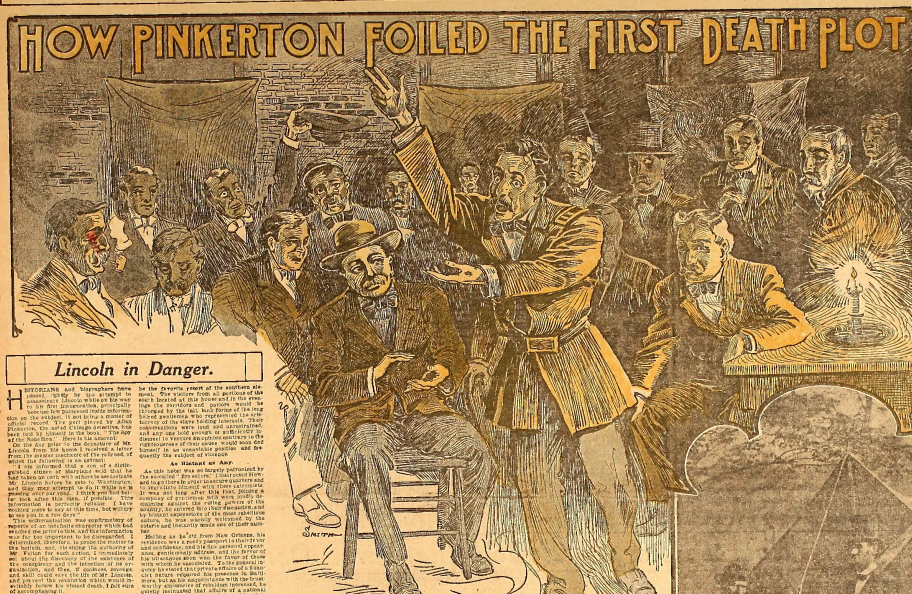
A great many fanciful memorials were made of the campaign. The Lincoln rail-splitting episode gave rise to a number of campaign emblem—the rail fence. Numbers of the rail fence almost as much as the rail. The Chicago newspapers—for the most popular Lincoln paper in the country—had a rail fence in their heading. Chicago, the commanding officer of the business, brought them to the front. Rail fence badges were worn by the thousands. Rail fence canes were carried by the thousands. Rail fence canes were carried by the thousands. Rail fence canes were carried

SECTION B. **The Chicago Sunday Tribune.** SECTION B.

FEBRUARY 7, 1909.

SPECIAL LINCOLN CENTENARY EDITION.

HOW PINKERTON FOILED THE FIRST DEATH PLOT



Lincoln in Danger.

HISTORIANS and biographers have almost wholly let the attempt to assassinate Lincoln when on his way to his first inauguration, probably because few possessed data information on the subject. The most complete public record I've yet found by Allan Pinkerton, the noted Chicago detective, has been lent to Lincoln in the book, "The Spy of the Rebellion." Here is the account:

Shortly after the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln from his home I received a letter from the master mechanic of the railroad, of which the following is a copy:

"Information has been received by a distinguished citizen of Maryland—will that he had spoken not with others who are associates of Mr. Lincoln before he left to Washington, that a conspiracy existed to take his life on the passage of the train. I thought proper that he took action this week, if possible. This information is perfectly reliable. I have nothing more to say at this time, but will keep you advised."

This communication was unsatisfactory of reports of an indefinite character which had reached me prior to this time, and the information was far too important to be disregarded. I, therefore, immediately left Chicago for the East, and, on reaching the residence of Mr. Felton for such action, I immediately set about the investigation of the affair, and soon had the matter under my control and in my possession, and then, if possible, investigate and add more to the life of Mr. Lincoln, and prevent the revolution which would inevitably follow his violent death. I did view of accomplishing it.

My plans were soon perfected, and they were to have several of my men, together with myself, disconnected as workers of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroag to be in readiness on the next night upon no secret evening into their secret motions and military organization and thus become possessed of their secret designs. In look-ing over the ground I found that a change in my plans would be necessary, as I could not go to Baltimore as I had contemplated, as I was then thoroughly known there, and my presence would be sure to cause suspicion. I, therefore, determined to visit Harrisburg, and, passing through Philadelphia, where I was not known, I could leave the Baltimore train and go to Harrisburg, and thence to Baltimore, by the way of the Northern Central Railroad, and in this manner I could reach Baltimore without exciting any suspicion.

Two of His Aids.

One of these men was Col. Edward Joseph Allen—a young man, of the personal appearance and undaunting manners. He was a friend of mine, and on his own part had been carefully educated for a Detail Service. He had been in my employ for some time and had displayed, in addition to his collegiate studies he possessed the advantage of extensive foreign travel and the ability to speak with great facility several foreign languages. He had visited the principal cities of the north, the localities, population, manners, and the pros, wants and best de-sires of those among your relations in these divisions and other southern cities, and was thus well fitted for the duties which he was soon after to undertake in Baltimore.

Howard was instructed to assume the appearance of a extreme secessionist, and his quarters at one of the most ultra hotels of Baltimore, where he was known as a Virginian. This was done before he was well acquainted with the city, having resided there but a few days, and was accompanying an invalid for the benefit of professional medical advice, which he could obtain there.

The other man, whom I selected to assist me, personally with was Timothy Webster. He was a resident of Philadelphia, and was well known to me as a man of undaunted courage, a good actor. Possessed of considerable experience in the South, he had the ability to operate upon the middle and lower classes who comprised the Secession element.

Join the Company.

It was not long before I received undoubted evidence of the existence of a conspiracy, and that it was more formidable than I had at first imagined. The plan was deep laid, and well devised to compass the death of the president, and the destruction of the capital, then of the states. I learned also that a number of the leaders were from the southern states, and that the principal scene of operations, for the present, was the city of Baltimore, where they frequently and drilled regularly. Assuming that to gain the confidence with the others, I dispatched Timothy Webster to that city, with instructions to remain there for a time and to make himself known to himself as a member of the conspiracy, and was successful as I afterward learned, in securing their confidence.

Operations in Baltimore would be brought to me from time to time by Webster, who would meet me at the line of the railroad, and regularly on alternate days I would make the journey to Baltimore to Philadelphia for consultation with Webster and to receive his reports.

At one point which I made to the superintendent I would not call to write an important communication, and the instructions of a disposition to open sealed letters in the mail, and I was obliged to use the most ingenious means to correspond in the way of communication and a decided inattention is not the most pleasant. As the daily papers, which chronicled the events which occurred upon the line of the railroad, were carefully read by the agents of the disorganized movements of the southern conspirators, were perused by the people, or were read aloud in conversations, they would be ignored by ultraists except those who were in the secret, and who understood and well knew for the most part.

Harrison's hotel in Baltimore appeared to be the favorite resort of the southern element. The visitors from all portions of the south located at this house and in the evenings the corridors and parlors were thronged by the best men of the city and by strangers, who were evidently the agents and leaders of the states holding sway. Their conversations were loud and unrestrained, and any one took pleasure in expressing his disunion sentiments without reference to who might be present. Secession would soon and consequently the existence of Slavery.

An Abstract or Any

As the hotel was so largely patronized by the secession element, Webster introduced himself to the friends of the Union and took them to their room to converse and to learn the sentiments of the people. It was not long after this time, perhaps a company of gentlemen were seen loudly declaiming against the rotten principles and of society, he severed his connection and at once became a prominent and most rebellious addressed by the same gentleman by the citizens and thoroughly made one of their number.

Nothing as he left from New Orleans, his visit to Baltimore, and his every movement in their front and rear, and he has garnered organization, gentlemanly address, and his flavor of the best society, which he found in the south, he was successful. Thus fortified in every way he started this private affairs of a Baltimore gentleman, and his appearance in Baltimore, but as his acquaintance with the treat-ment of the secession leaders was extensive, he was soon introduced to the most prominent of them, and was known as a wealthy gentleman of the southern states, who was visiting Baltimore for the purpose of investing his money in some manufacturing establishment.

By entering into conversation with these men, he soon ascertained the object of their visit to Baltimore, and soon became a welcome guest at the residences of many of the first families of that refined and fashionable city. His position was assured. He gained the confidence of the leaders, and was admitted to be in full accordance with all their movements. Webster was introduced as a man like him, and I am willing to give I for he was found worthy of the confidence of the leaders, and of the work.

Webster was a man of iron nerve, black eyes flashing with excitement. He seldom then spoke, but was a good listener, and was generally found to be one who would advocate the most violent measures. Being representative of an ultra state, he was frequently consulted, and his assertions were always received as law. Webster was thus enabled to keep me informed of the movements of the conspirators, and to secure the most important documents, which were passed from hand to hand, and which he delivered to me.

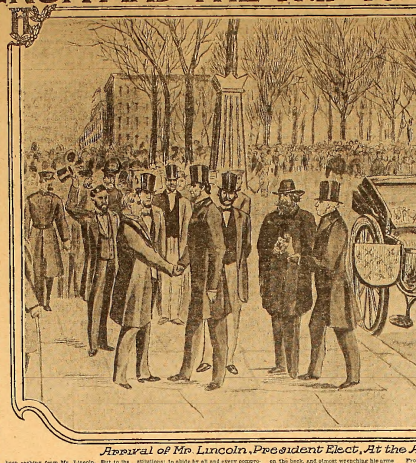
Lincoln a Mystic.

Accepting the invitation of Mr. Kase, in our evening accompanied that gentleman to the residence of one of the secret characters I then refused, the first one he had succeeded in introducing me to since the formation of the conspiracy. He was received in the most familiar form which greeted him. Most of the gentlemen present were strangers to me, and were unknown to Mr. Kase, and were introduced by him. Among the number was a prominent lawyer of Baltimore, who was well known as a leading secessionist, and who was also a member of the Maryland Legislature, popularly known as "Grys," and who was the most violent secessionist in that body. Also present was a well-known physician of Baltimore, who was also a member of the Legislature, and who was known as one of the most active of the conspirators. This physician was also a surgeon in the army, and his position afforded him many facilities for which he and conspiracy had devoted time to perfect. Several others were present whose names I have been to be obtained, and a better whose names I have been to be obtained, and a better opportunity for the conversation which followed the ladies and were excluded to perfect. The conversation was general for a number of years, in which the ladies participated, and in which the southern wrongs, and that the election of Mr. Lincoln was the signal for the secession of the south and the organization of a southern confederacy throughout the south.

Mr. Kase, who was a prominent lawyer, was a secessionist of the most violent type, and was well versed in the principles of the conspiracy. He was also a member of the Legislature, and was a man of great influence. He was also a man of great influence. He was also a man of great influence. He was also

THE INTERREGNUM AND THE TRIP TO WASHINGTON.

Journeys in Triumph.



Arrival of Mr. Lincoln, President Elect, At the Astor House, New York.

After the ashes of January, 1861, Lincoln began to prepare his inaugural address. A new living power in the field started at Chicago. This power was the Republican press. Time for every power appears not failed, and the earliest foundations of press and society daughter were little Western papers. Five of the best documents of the Republican party were published in the south essentially according the time of appeal to judgment. The forms was desperate and fatalistic. At the interregnum and the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln was fastened things well here. The situation was complicated into a vortex from all the tremendous of problem, were united the wreckage of good men who sought to save the Union, and the wreckage of schemes of the South, wreckers of plunder and selfishness in every road.

But in view of all these distracting circumstances, when he thought it time to write his address, Mr. Lincoln withdrew himself from all engagement. In a letter from a friend, written about this time, there is a description of the "seclusion" in which he was living. "Mr. Lincoln has a copy of the constitution, a copy of Webster's speeches, a copy of Jackson's proclamation against Nullification, and Webster's 'Reply to Hayne,' he prepared his document."

The foreign relations of the country were to be settled by Mr. Lincoln's inaugural address and the policy of Mr. Fillmore. His secretary of state was Mr. Seward, a man of great ability and culture, and I differ to be sure, in spite a day of the fact that he was not a man of the greatest but inspiration of interpretation of the time. But from one of his sons to form the time he began to be self-supporting, and in this direction he had an interest himself that he threw was his interest.

In the institution of marriage which plan in those last days were was given to every man in this day and generation, therefore. They did not believe this document would be effective unless it was the united sentiment.

Farewell to Parties.

After these things were all disposed of, writes Mr. Herndon, he crossed in the opposite side of the room and threw himself down on one of the sofas, which, after many years of service, had been never supposed to well for support. He lay for some moments in a state of perfect exhaustion, and with unconcealed. Presently he inquired: Billy (he always called me by that name—how long have you been married?" After relating the story, I interrupted, as it turned back a case in point, and he said: "Billy, you are going to be married. Keep your eye single to the point of purpose and never swerve from it. Remember that you have a wife to support, and that you must be self-supporting. Resolve to be married. Billy, you

THREE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESSES

JEFFERSON DAVIS

Bachanan Tells Congress the Nation's Plight.

FOLLOWING are extracts from the last two messages to Congress delivered to congress. To the secret session of the Thirty-sixth congress, which met on December 5, 1859, Mr. Buchanan said that the relations of the states of the earlier half century because of all these blessings, is threatened with destruction! The cause of this danger is the active interference of the northern people with the institution of slavery in the southern states, has at length produced its natural effect. The different sections of the union are now arrayed against each other, and the time has arrived, so much dreaded by our fathers, when the passions, the prejudices, geographical parties have been formed. I have long foreseen and often forewarned my countrymen of the danger which now seems to be so imminent. If there were no other reason for existence of the Republican party, it seems to me sufficient that it was the only barrier to the success of sectional parties. Standing as it does, the representative of a great party, which has a majority of its supporters and friends in every state of the confederacy, it is bound to resist the establishment of any sectional party, whether it appears in the North or South. Should it be refused, then the sectional party which first obtains a majority in the House of Representatives will be compelled either to choose a president from its own section or abandon the power which it has seized. Should it succeed in the latter event, it will rupture and destroy the Republican party. Should it succeed in the former event, it will inflict a fatal wound upon the constitution and the union. Such are the perils which lie before us.

The immediate peril arises from the North and from these actions we from the first that the incessant and violent agitation of the slavery question throughout the north for the last twenty-five years has been the primary cause of the present danger to the union. Under the influence of this agitation a sectional party has been formed, which now predominates in the popular branch of congress, and has elected a president in accordance with its principles and purposes. This fatal success has been achieved by the basest appeals to the passions of the people, by the most violent denunciations against the south, and by the most disloyal threats that unless they submit to the behests of this party, destruction to the union will follow. Such a party, actuated by such motives, has proved itself entirely unworthy of the confidence of the south, and especially of the conservative men of the north, who have hitherto been willing to trust it.

Nothing but the strong arm of power can prevent the consummation of these threats. Should this fail, the union must be dissolved. Can we expect that the south will remain in the union, to be governed by their enemies, when they have obtained the power to wield the whole executive and legislative departments of the government? Can we expect that they will not provide for their safety by separating from the union, or fortify themselves in the union by overthrowing the constitution? Can we expect that they will not attempt to accomplish by force what they have failed to accomplish by peaceful means? Can we expect that they will not act upon the principle that self-preservation is the first law of nature?

Such are the fearful alternatives which are presented by the present crisis of our affairs. Can we hope that the people of the north will yet avert them? Can we hope that they will elect a president who will not regard the constitution as a dead letter, and who will not violate his oath of office by refusing to execute the fugitive slave law? Can we hope that they will repeal their unconstitutional personal liberty bills? Can we hope that they will consent to abrogate the odious discrimination in favor of the citizens of the north against those of the south in the judicial tribunals of the country? Can we hope that they will consent to repeal the law which they have recently passed, to exclude the citizens of the south from the territories? Can we hope that they will consent to permit the people of the territories to form their own constitutions, and to regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, without any interference from the north? Can we hope that they will consent to the admission of Kansas as a free state, under the constitution recently formed by the people of that territory? Can we hope that they will consent to the admission of Oregon as a free state, under the constitution which has been recently formed by the people of that territory? Can we hope that they will consent to the admission of New Mexico as a free state, whenever she shall present a constitution republican in form? Can we hope that they will consent to these things, when they have the power to prevent them? I trust in God that they will. Should they refuse, then I repeat that the union must be dissolved.

"GOOD TIME FOR ME TO QUIT."

When He Found Himself Unable to Make the Crowd Laugh and They Booed Him.

"My Lincoln was not a successful impromptu speaker," says E. B. Vreeland, a well known newspaper man of Washington. "I remember a time when I thought, and actually said, that I could tell a story as well as Lincoln. I was a reporter. After the election in which I was reelected, just before I entered upon my second term, I was invited to make a few remarks at a banquet given in honor of the event. I had not then learned enough to know that I was still a greenhorn in the business of impromptu speaking. After the speech and speeches had been made, I was called upon. I responded to call, stepped to the front of the platform, and began to tell a story which I knew referred to the event. I had heard it told by Lincoln himself, and I thought it was a good story. After the opening sentence I was still a greenhorn. After the second sentence I was a greenhorn of the first water. After the story was finished I was a greenhorn of the first water, and I was given the choice by the audience of two alternatives. The president could be taken by surprise and with the utmost ease and grace tell a story which was new to him himself, or he could tell a story which had been given the rounds to the point where he should have grown tired of it, and yet, by the way he told it, he could make it seem new.

"I remember that General Sherman was on the same floor with me, but I did not call on him for a story, as he was never to be counted on for impromptu speeches. After the banquet was over, I said to Secretary Wilson of Lincoln and Johnson, 'Secretary, I have made a fool of myself, and I was a good deal of a fool to do it, but I will never do it again.' Secretary Wilson was one of the men who knew the conditions and who could appreciate my feelings. 'Good time for me to quit,' he said, and I was a good deal like him to quit. I did not quit more than one time, and, as he afterward told me, because he had no one to whom I could say 'good time for me to quit.'

Paying the Fiddler Generously.

It is no old rhyme and a snake one but the one Bonnie sweet sisters gave the fiddler, now, that I am about to relate. Some years ago, when the Lincoln campaign was in full swing, a party of prominent republicans in a certain county seat in Illinois, not a hundred miles from Springfield, and

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

President Lincoln's Inaugural

HAIL! Fellow citizens of the United States! In compliance with a custom as old as the government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly and to take in your presence the oath prescribed by the constitution of the United States, to be taken by the president "before he enters on the execution of his office."

I do not consider it necessary at present for me to discuss those matters of administration about which there is no special anxiety or excitement.

Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the southern states that by the accession of a Republican administration their property and their peace and their personal security is to be assailed. There never has been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed and been open to their inspection. It is found in the mere fact that they have continued to live under a government which has always been in the hands of those whom they themselves have constantly elected. Thus the most reliable and unanimous testimony is precluded that "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the states where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so." Those who nominated and elected me did so with the full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations, and had never recanted them. And more than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance, as the basis and main issue of the party, a clear and emphatic resolution which affirms that "the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the states, and especially the right of each state to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to the balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any state or territory no matter what pretext as among the gravest of crimes."

I take the official oath today with no mental reservation and with no purpose to construe the constitution or laws by any hypothetical rule. And while I do not choose now to specify particular acts of executive policy which might occur during the administration, I may say that generally I will be guided by our national policy, internal and external, as it has been settled by the course of the government from the beginning and by the uniform practice of each administration down to the present day, unless I shall be compelled to depart from it in order to conform to the constitution or some controlling law or to meet some public exigency not now anticipated or not fully foreseen. I believe that the power of congress, properly applied through the constitutional action of the president and congress, will be sufficient in all ordinary exigencies of the government over the territories to prevent any further progress of slavery in them which is wrong in principle, so that as our new states shall come into the union they shall come as free states. Thus congress, while avoiding any interference with slavery in the states where it exists, will hedge it in from the national territories and rescue them for civilization.

Perfect Security Assured.

The main interest regarded, with continuity in the government is of the deepest concern, so far as our position is capable of being influenced by any human action, that support and confidence shall be given to the executive department of the government in proportion as it may be administered according to the organic law and with wisdom and success. Its administration is to be conducted by human agencies, and therefore it is liable to become in some respects faulty and even corrupt. Public opinion is the appointed corrective for these, and it must be relied on to indicate the remedy. Mistakes in policy may be overruled by congress, and set right. Failure in other respects must be borne until the next election. There is no other way in which even the most unfaithful or incompetent agents can be removed or their faults corrected. Human virtue and human wisdom are unequal to more than this. Let us, then, have faith in right and duty, in reason and in the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and all will be well.

I do not fear the position assumed by some, that constitutional questions are to be decided by the people through the election or the legislature, for such is the appointed way in any case, upon the question in a suit, as to be in any case between private parties. I do not forget the position assumed by some that constitutional questions are to be decided by the supreme court, nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit, as to the object of that suit, while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases by all other departments of the government. And while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effect following it, being confined to that particular case, with the chance that it may be overruled and decided right in subsequent cases, is far less than to resist it and thus to make statutes depend upon the outcome of individual lawsuits.

Nor is there in these views that an assault upon the court or the judges. It is a duty from which they may not shrink to decide cases properly brought before them, and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions to political purposes. One of the worst evils of our country arises from the habit of assailing the motives of judges who pronounce unpopular decisions. If the bench is pure and honest, if the judges are wise and learned, and above all if they are independent, so that they can not be improperly influenced themselves, all will yet be well. They are the framework of our system of government. Their decisions, when fairly and honestly made, are to control the other departments of the government, if they shall be found to conform to the constitution, but if they shall be found not to conform to it they ought not to control. The people themselves can and will correct erroneous decisions through the appointing power. To the high tribunal of public opinion I cheerfully submit every point which has been or may be made in regard to my official conduct.

Secession Is Anarchy.

Fellow citizens of the United States: In compliance with a custom as old as the government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly and to take in your presence the oath prescribed by the constitution of the United States, to be taken by the president "before he enters on the execution of his office."

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Right Duties Declared.

All profess to be content to the union, if full constitutional rights can be established. Is there such a right, and what is it? This is an essential question. In my opinion the fugitive slave law would be carried into full effect under the constitution even if that instrument were silent on the subject, for the mere reason that the full power of the government would be exerted to that end. But the constitution does not stop here. It goes further and requires that fugitives from labor be surrendered by the state to which they escape. Without this requirement property in slaves would be worthless, and consequently no state could prohibit slavery in the territories. The constitution does not expressly say that property in slaves is entitled to the territories. The decisions of the supreme court establish it.

Prevention of Slavery.

Again, in any fair sense this requirement ought to be enforced by congress. Legislation for the purpose would be free from constitutional objection. It would be entirely unlike the acts of congress which prohibit slavery in the territories. The constitution does not expressly authorize congress to prohibit slavery in

Witches in Those Days

Old writer, speaking of the character of the people of Derbyshire, among whom Lincoln was located, says: "A fifth of these people were troubled with superstitions, which arise from the fruitful source of ignorance, and are cultivated as with a hoeing. They firmly believed in witches and all kinds of witch doings. They put faith in charms and amulets. To cure or to find cattle which were lost or sick, to foretell the weather exposed to loss or to a mans being ill, a dog was exactly across a stream or path as he was hunting. It was terrible. Pack, saddle, and bridle were thrown over the horse's back together, and pulled with all his might until they were broken. There were several of these witch charms in use before Lincoln made them point to sayings of some sort of kinds of conduct, wherein he was to practice. There were "luck doctors," who cured diseases by some mysterious process of alms and muttering unintelligible words. If a thief ignored his advice, one of the family would specify the. If a horse trembled or a child was frightened with loss without any cause.

Everything must be free from earthly "things and animals" even if it would be attended with "bad luck." They must not cross for nuts on the first day of the month, nor bring a light out of the house. They must make threes in "the light of the moon," otherwise the fairies would steal. Potatoes and other seeds were to be planted in the "dark of the moon," otherwise they would run to vines and their crops would be ground poor. In order to do the rite of the moon." But cross must be a fourth." Different kinds of weather meant, as the good old rules were observed in this way.

It was very important to make seed "in the light of the moon," and, moreover, it must be sowed by one who was under no evil person. Needing of importance was to be sowed by a person who was under the influence of evil on that day were finally ruined.

Such were the people among whom Abraham grew to manhood. With these superstitions he went to school. Among these dullards he learned to read, being by daily toil. From their conversation he found his earliest opinions of men and things the world over. Here and at home he learned the same but many of these thoughts and opinions were developed in multitude of projects were invented and with his eyes and helped to create that infinite character which, in the eyes of a great host of his fellow-men, he was to be known and honored and loved.

Rarely about Christmas was little differ- ence from that of any other day. Work was stopped for the day. This was the one week in the whole year, but the inhabitants would not consider it a holiday to be passed in making a wedding, or anything else that, could be done on any other day. Christmas, which occasion was the only one Watson started their shoes in their hands, and early put them on when about to join the company. The ladies drank whiskey toddy, while the gentlemen took stronger drinks. Before dinner the two head chairs, bedecked, with evergreens. Plums.

The fare was more corn flesh boiled, every shaped. During the meal, and long after- wards, the table was never free from plates which, including the holidays, but it was not all indispensable to stuff them out by visiting or dancing in them, and the table was always covered, a part of the whole, and a dessert. The meal was short, and terminated just before the noon, while the night was long and merry. Cribbs and Peggy Ann Gordon, Lincoln's sister.

On this occasion he came out before the company and danced a hornpipe on a chair in front of the platform, with the hat on his head, before him. His natural address of expression deepened, the hand bent forward, and the eyes cast to the ground.

He stood thus absorbed for a few seconds, silent, as if communing with his own thoughts, and while he began to speak, and throughout his entire address, he seemed indifferent to consciousness of the presence of his audience. He was not addressing them, but rather of our own. He the people of our city was communicated by some unseen spirit of the scene, and powerfully gave utterance to the inspiration, the feelings, the sentiments, and the thoughts that were in the hearts of all.

In the whole presentation of this subject, wonderful utterances, there was such evidence of sincerity and purity and honesty here that it seemed especially fitted to arrest attention and to make a lasting impression.

At the outset he "drew out sensibilities of every auditor." Some of his sentences were very common place. "The Declaration of Independence," he said, "is the father of this idea; but how to reduce to practice the fruits of the principle." Another: "Which was the principle that animated the people of all these colonies from which sprung the Republic of the United States?" Another: "Which was the principle that gave promise that on this side of the ocean and wherever men should be found this should be their birthright and inheritance for all time?" Then, in the same strain, he continued:

"During one of his visits began to manifest with profound interest the progress of a murder trial in which a Mr. John Hawkins was charged with killing a man named Metzker. The opinions of the lawyers in speech. And after had listened intently and intelligent, seemed to be very much interested and desirous to gain efficient him on the success of his efforts. Subsequently, Hawkins was tried, convicted, sentenced, and pleased to his wife."

Not many years afterwards (in 1858, when Abe was president and Breckenridge a resident of Dallas, Dunlap's leading executive Lincoln, who was then a candidate for the Senate, was in that town, and he spoke there. I was there, but ever heard. If I could, as I then thought, make as good a speech as that boy would be satisfied.

It was considered at that time, says Mr. Richardson, speaking of Lincoln's boyhood, that Abe was a "little off" in his mind. Nothing of the kind, though, while he was not odd in his methods. I asked him to write some copies for me. He willingly consented. He wrote several of them, but one of them I have always treasured, although I buy all the time. It was this:

Good boys who in their books soon
Will all be great men bye and bye.

Here are two original lines from Abe's own copy book, perhaps the first he ever set down, which must not be confounded with the famous quatrain which he afterward made his life's solution of the world's problems, as recorded all things:

Abraham Lincoln is his hand and pen;
He will be good, but God knows when.

Again:

Abraham Lincoln is my name,
And with my pen I write the same;
I will be a good boy, but God knows when.

Still later, in his copy book writing, we have a later boy, and with nothing to indicate that any part of it was borrowed:

Time's wings are amply supplied
And none but swift they are
Both as to future arrive
For in the a shrinking star
Let us improve the present hour,
Then allow every flight,
That we can never say that's past,
Too late we find we have.

Believed He Would Be President.

It is a curious fact that through all Abe's childhood and boyhood, when he seemed to have so little power of the presidency as any boy that ever was born, he was to the belief that he would be president of the United States. And that great prize would be nor for his fellows. Mrs. Crawford repeated him for feeling and believing the prize in his childhood. It was a common thing for him to say, "Sometime I'll be president," and he was going to be president of the United States."

Kansas-Nebraska Bill Stirred Him to Action.

It was one of those great and strange events that call men into the arena of action, and Lincoln was one of the number. This drag back to the spring of '54. Let of our wonderful to have called "Young Abe" or Mr. Lincoln, as he in the middle of our story, he is hurried forty years. He is a man of forty-five years of age now. His eyes was blazed, but he is still not. They are there it, now. They've done nothing but open and shut since 1854. The Kansas-Nebraska bill is passed.

Up to this time Lincoln's political skill as a lawyer-politician, but nothing more. Douglas' plan, you see, has no left in Lincoln's mind. Douglas' plan, you see, has no left in Lincoln's mind. Douglas' plan, you see, has no left in Lincoln's mind. Douglas' plan, you see, has no left in Lincoln's mind.

Douglas' plan, you see, has no left in Lincoln's mind. Douglas' plan, you see, has no left in Lincoln's mind.

Would Not Pardon Convicted Slave Trader.

The president was asked at one time to pardon a man convicted of slave trading. In opening a slave trade vessel, he was found to be guilty of piracy, and was sentenced to be hanged. The president was asked to pardon the prisoner, but he refused. "I have no power to pardon a man convicted of the crime of slave trade," he said, "but I will pardon him for me." And he did before he left every day, and he left before he left every day.

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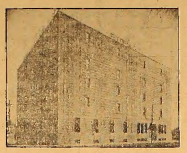

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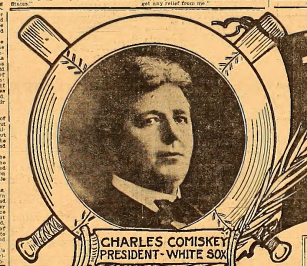

THE WHITE SOX WORLD'S CHAMPIONS

IN 1906

THAT Chicago is the hub of the baseball world is a fact that has been self-evident for several seasons past. If this be true, then Charles Comiskey and his famous White Sox who held the world's pennant in 1906, and who assert they will win it again next season, are the centers of the hub toward which the eyes of baseball fandom in the United States are turned. ¶ To steer a baseball team into the world's championship is no easy task, but who among modern baseball magnates is better qualified for its successful accomplishment than the Old Roman, Charles A. Comiskey? A practical player himself, he combines with his knowledge of the game managerial capacity of a high order—two qualifications which lead to success, be the mission what it may. ¶ Comiskey is a Chicagoan born and he has in his veins the true Chicago spirit which is embodied in the simple words—"I Will!" Now and then fate frustrates the designs of the Chicagoan to master all he essays, but the spirit which gave birth to the resolve to conquer always is there and never will be subdued. Hence it is not improbable that having led his team to victory in 1906 he may repeat the feat in 1909. ¶ There will be few changes in the personnel of Comiskey's champion team during the coming season. In the world of baseball a finer lot of all round players never have been gathered together on any diamond. That these players represent Chicago in the American League with credit to the city and to their president there is absolutely no doubt. To the hundreds of thousands of Chicago baseball fans the name of the White Sox is an inspiration and delight. But for the dominating personality of Charles A. Comiskey this influence perhaps would not be so widely felt. ¶ It needs only a glance at the accompanying illustration to convince the most skeptical that Comiskey's aggregation, having made good once, is more than likely to repeat the performance. Every one of the players shown is not only clever in his especial field but he is capable of effective all round work, a fact that in crucial moments means the winning of pennants. ¶ In the top row of the group pictured below, reading from left to right, are: Nick Altrock, G. Harris White, Pat Dougherty, Frank Isbell, Louis Comiskey, Charles A. Comiskey, C. A. Fredericks, Roy Patterson, Ed. Walsh, Sheldon Le Jeune, Mike Welday, Louis Fiene. In lower row, reading from left to right, are: Eddie Hahn, Heiny Hart, William Sullivan, George Rohe, Fielder A. Jones (manager), Lee Quiling, Frank Smith, Eddie McFarland, George Davis. ¶ When Comiskey's new ball grounds on the south side are completed Chicago will be in possession of the handsomest and most commodious ball field in the world.

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Bitter Vigils of the War.

DD he sover, at any time, rest or exaggerate during the harvest. G. pos. sons W. G. Brethour, a private secretary, tells of Lincoln's habit of sleeping little.

"He would lie down at night and, if he rose, but the stroke of both bells, that made him sure, that was all. Sometimes he tossed restless, but in repose he was a sound sleeper. I have known him to sleep when there were cannonading near and when he fortified the night. He did not feel anybody, but there was no rest to retain his wearies with largely wear long and sleep.

"In the autumn of fifteen he, drawing, returned in by other good judges the darkest hour of the early years of the presidency, in May, 1863. The spray of the Potomac, bathe the Capital, and the Army of the Potomac, of Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, had been and wounded, now, however they had fought, but they were defeated, facing the field of battle and 17,000 men.

"Lincoln was in the midst of the long war with his dwelling house and still more wearied. Discouraged was everywhere to be found, and the appearance of the Lincoln administration were among its most discouraging. Gen. Hooker, who had succeeded Burnside as commander of the Army of the Potomac, was defeated and was then on his way to Washington to confer with the President and his cabinet.

"Early in May, 1863, I was in Washington. I had been sent to Washington by the Associated Press to report the proceedings of Congress.

"The afternoon was bright—the 6th of May. I turned away from the office that regarding was going on in the White House. I walked over to the executive mansion, under Gen. Banks. It was a one-story wood, accompanied by a fellow correspondent, I went into more to ascertain what was taking place.

"I was waiting President Lincoln came in, accompanied by Gen. Hooker, back from the battle of the afternoon, while waiting for the review of the troops, Hooker had not gone at anywhere his arrival. Gen. Hooker was a tall man, with a fine face. He then was about forty-five years of age, and looked more mature. They were lines of care and anxiety.

"Please to wait this way," said the footman. I followed him into the room, and found Gen. Hooker there, and greeted, with bowed head, and tears rolling down his furrowed cheeks, he fell upon the floor, and covered his face with exquisite, passed without the room. Gen. Hooker was a man of great nerve power, and his opening remembrance from surprised to tender assistance, but he did not fail. Presently he arose, and with a firm step he walked down the street, and mounting the horse he rode away to survey the battle below the city.

"At that moment the finale of the terrible disaster at Fredericksburg was unknown. Two years afterward, on the occasion of visiting the battlefield, the circumstances are flowing to me from the pens of the victorious confederates. It was the news of the death of Col. R. E. Lee, to which General Lee and Lincoln.

"Three days after his appointment Meade met Lee at Gettysburg, in Pennsylvania, and after forty days of hard fighting defeated him. During these three terrible days—the 1st, 2d and 3d of July—the fortunes of war seemed to hang in the balance with equal uncertainty, who was fairly with the head in the battle, and the fate of the nation was in the hands of the brave and resolute generals, for the night was awful. The silence was so deep that the rolling of a wheel could be heard for miles away, but another sound came, and that was the groaning of the wounded.

"It was the habit of the president, hourly," he was to receive from time to time reports from the generals in command of the armies of the United States had done that week. Wednesday, the 8th of July, was the day that would be the first after Meade's army of the Potomac across the Potomac. In a telegram to Meade Commander he said:

"I would give much to be relieved of the oppression that I feel. Meade, South, and all, since the battle of Gettysburg, have extraordinary opportunities for success, and extraordinary grief if the success proves not. In which the pot freshly on the countenance. He came and sat down in front of me in his characteristic way, he evidently was in deep thought. He was silent for a few minutes and then he began to unfold the purport. He apprehended his report and went on patiently and quietly for fifty minutes in support of his latest experiment.

While in the west the president had been experimenting with war, says Miss Tarbell, in the west a man had been experimenting and silently making himself. His name was Ulysses S. Grant. He had been through the training of the soldier, and had risen from a military party but succeeded him; indeed, he had risen to the command. West Point gradually through he was and great as his fellow students, but he was not one of the keen appointment. He had taken what he could get, however, and from his start he had always been prompt in the service asked, or him, more than that, he seemed always to be ready for something more.

"The occasion of Grant's first prominence is partly important, and I beg you to put your mind in the effort. Lincoln wrote to Halleck and Grant, then in command in Missouri, asking him to report. The letter of Grant was startling to Lincoln, and to the men of West Pennsylvania, was writing a note in the confidence in the commander, who had asked for the opinion.

The letter was not printed dotted and indecipherable expression of Grant, following a pause to move immediately on your written."

"Grant was not quite ready to move, and those words must have sent like a wet cry. He had spent the winter in a way which to inspire her supposed powers, and he had not spirit breathed in the words and drove of Lincoln's letter to Halleck.

Grant was now under a responsibility and intrusted with larger things. He always brought about results. This is spite of what the president saw there was much to regret in the war. Most came to the president during the summer of 1863, and he found it necessary to keep his head clear and his heart strong. He was greatly distressed with the foreigners, and those who were not Americans, who were in the army. He hope that no more battles, but one of the Texas pass expedition and the like could be avoided. Many letters and notes from Port Gibson, Grand Gulf, and vicinity. If you can find it in your heart to forgive me, you can have no more sincere and grateful word, and it is Big Black, I intend it was a mistake. I am very much in receipt of acknowledgment that you were right and I was wrong. A. Lincoln."

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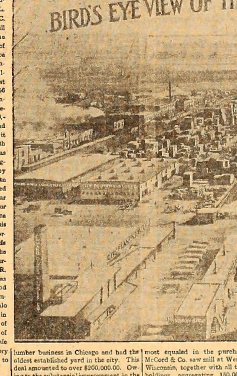


THE Edward Hines Lumber Company was Organized and Incorporated in May, 1892, with Edward Hines as President, L. L. Barth, Vice President, and C. F. Wiehe, Secretary, who still occupy the same positions as when the company was first organized and all of whom are active in its management. The career of this Company since its beginning has been absolutely without parallel in lumber history. During the first years of its existence it handled 69,200,000 feet of lumber and the increase in its annual output since then has been phenomenal. In 1901 its sales reached over 500,000,000 feet and in 1902 with new and extensive manufacturing connection, it handled 474,097,892 feet of Lumber, Lath and Shingles and its 1903 record was 310,029,825 feet, which was for the largest amount of timber ever handled by any one concern within a single year up to that time and which has since been surpassed by bags and bounds, handling last year 906,002,385 feet, which is more than four times the amount shipped by any one wholesale lumber firm, not alone in this country, but the world. The first important deal in the purchase of lumber made by this Company was negotiated in the first month of its existence when it purchased the entire Chicago stock of T. R. Lyon. Again—a transaction which was regarded as immense at that time and aggregating over $200,000.00. The Company then undertook a general wholesale business, shipping to the country trade in carload lots, and during its first year of existence its shipments exceeded those of all concerns engaged in the wholesale trade with one exception in the history of the Chicago lumber industry up to that time.

Near the close of the first year of this Company's existence came the panic of 1893, unparalleled in financial disaster, and in this connection it may be properly stated that this firm prospered even during the darkest days of that prolonged financial depression. 1894 witnessed the Company making another step forward in the progressive path it has since trod and the Arthur Gourley Company, who at that time had the largest retail trade of the Edward Hines Lumber Company on Robey street. This purchase involved about $120,000.00.

The following year, April, 1895, great surprise was occasioned when the Company by the announcement of the purchase of the wholesale and jobbing yards of Chicago—the S. K. Martin Lumber Co. Dunham, Carrigan & Hayden and Big Island-ave., and which is now the Edward Hines Lumber Company location. This transaction aggregated $400,000.00 and was probably the most extensive lumber deal ever negotiated up to that time, comprising the entire stock of lumber, fleet of boats, planing mill and entire equipment.

In 1897 they purchased and rented from the wholesale lumber business the Hamilton Merryman Company, which had been in business in Chicago since 1865. The purchase price of this transaction was over $150,000.00.

The next year, 1898, witnessed the purchase of the J. Stephenson Company, who for 50 years transacted a wholesale lumber business in Chicago and had the oldest established yard in the city. This deal amounted to over $200,000.00. Owing to the substantial improvement in the lumber business during the years of 1897-1898 to 1901 the Chicago dealers did not feel disposed to part with their stocks, hence, no further transactions were effected by the Edward Hines Lumber Company until September, 1901, when the Arthur Gourley Company, which had been established itself at Grand and Blue Island-av., whither it had a few months previously moved from its old stand Fisk-sts., and built just purchased the old firm of Perley Lewis & Co., now located at 39th-st. and Ashland-av., and their stock, which was accepted. This deal represented $175,000.00.

That it will be seen that within an interval of ten years the Edward Hines Lumber Company by the amortisement of the purchase of the wholesale and jobbing lumber yard in Chicago—the S. K. Martin Lumber Co. Dunham, Carrigan & Hayden and Big Island-av

HOW LINCOLN RESISTED EMANCIPATION

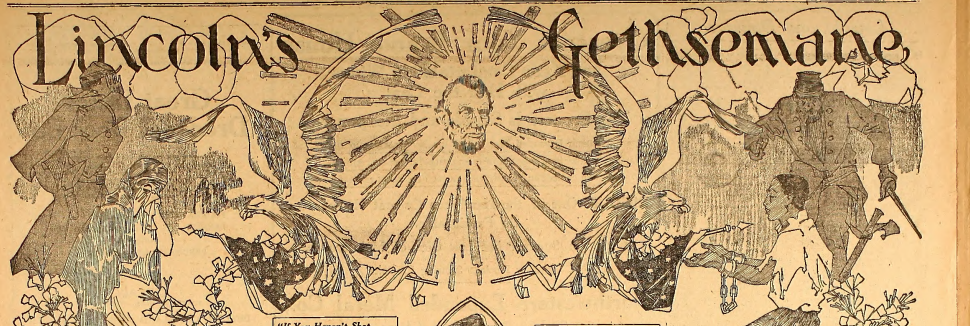
Why Lincoln Hesitated.

THE first year of Abraham Lincoln's presidency, which began when he was inaugurated on March 4, 1861, from public affairs pointed to but one topic of interest to such members of the cabinet as were in Washington—the question of what to do with the slaves in the seceding states. Lincoln had said from the beginning that he would not interfere with slavery where it existed, but he had also declared that he would not permit its further extension into any territory not already covered by it. Between these two extremes there was room for a wide difference of opinion, and it was in this that the president found his greatest difficulty.

Mr. Lincoln had a similar reason against the south. He considered that the states never had withdrawn from the union. They had attempted to withdraw, but their action was illegal and void. Therefore they were still states in the union, and the president had no more right to coerce them than he had to coerce Ohio or Illinois. He could only enforce the laws of the union in the states which had not attempted to secede. Thus he was in the position of a man who has a dispute with his neighbor, but who refuses to fight him because he considers him insane.

Mr. Lincoln had another

Lincoln's Gethsemane



The Man of Sorrows.

EARLY in the January following Lincoln's election to the presidency, Ward Hill Lamon, his friend and biographer, was summoned to Springfield. It was late before he reached the house, for many were the visitors to the two small tenements by the little brick office.

"Lamon," whispered Mary Todd, as she drew him to a small settee reaching to the door, "I want you to stay with me. I am afraid to be alone, for I have had a dream which very evidently disturbs my husband, and that it might occur again. I cannot tell him, and you must not tell anybody, for he will be ridiculed if he does. Besides, he is literally forced to believe in such things himself, and I attribute much of his present depression to the effect which the dream has had upon his mind. At times, which seem to be recurring more frequently, he is often not himself, and I am afraid that he will become insane. Sometimes I wish that I had never married him, for I am afraid that I am not the woman for the position. I am not well, and the excitement of the past few months has worn upon me greatly. Sometimes I wish that I were dead, for I am afraid I shall lose my mind. Sometimes I think that I am not myself. Before I married Mr. Lincoln I was a happy, light-hearted girl, and could enjoy life as other girls do, but now I am changed. I have no heart for anything. Will you stay with me?"

Lamon, who was a huge, powerful man, and who had a reputation for courage, assured her that he would not leave her, and that he would do anything in his power to relieve her mind.

"I told you the position of which he spoke was such as had never been before, and that it might be that I would have to assume duties which are usually performed by a man. I am sure I cannot complain," he said, with a pleasant smile, "for I have had my full share of the honors of the position, and am willing to perform my part of the disagreeable duties. I am sorry that you are troubled with such a dream, and I am sure that Mr. Lincoln will be troubled when he learns of it, for he has implicit confidence in your judgment, and will be guided by your counsels. I will not tell him, and you must not, but we will watch over him and protect him from himself, and from the people, if need be. I am a good deal of a fatalist myself, and believe that I am destined to perform a certain part in the world's history, and that I will be protected until that part is performed. I am not afraid of assassination, and will be on hand to protect Mr. Lincoln. I feel that he is destined to perform a great part in the world's history, and that he will be protected until that part is performed. I am not afraid of assassination, and will be on hand to protect Mr. Lincoln. I feel that he is destined to perform a great part in the world's history, and that he will be protected until that part is performed."

Mrs. Lincoln was somewhat reassured by the words of her husband's friend, and, after a few more words of explanation, left the room.

Lamon, who was a man of great physical courage, but who was also a believer in omens and dreams, was deeply impressed by the story which he had heard, and he was not long in making up his mind that he would not leave the house that night. He was not afraid of assassination, but he was afraid that the dream might be a premonition of some misfortune which was to befall the president-elect, and he was determined to be on hand to protect him from it.

Mr. Lincoln came in a little later, and, after greeting his guest, sat down to the supper table. He was in a very cheerful mood, and entered into the conversation with a relish which he had not shown for some time. He was a great lover of children, and had a number of his own, and he was very much interested in the children of his friends. He asked Lamon about his family, and spoke of the pleasure which he had had in the society of his own children. He was especially fond of Tad, the youngest boy, who was a bright, affectionate child, and who was a great favorite with his father.

"I am afraid that Tad will be spoiled in the White House," he said. "He is so full of life and mischief that he keeps everybody busy looking after him. He is a great comfort to me, however, and I don't know what I should do without him. He is the only one of my children who has any of my disposition, and I understand him perfectly. He is full of fun, and has a good deal of the spirit which I had when I was a boy. I am afraid that he will be a little wild, but I am sure that he will be all right at heart. He is a great reader, and is very fond of history. He is a little too fond of it, perhaps, for he is constantly quoting it, and I am afraid that he will become a nuisance to his teachers. He is very much interested in the military companies which are forming in the city, and I have had to promise him that he shall be a member of one of them when he is old enough. He is a little young now, but I am afraid that he will be old enough before I realize it. He is growing very fast, and I am afraid that he will be a tall man. I am glad that he is not going to be a lawyer, for I have had enough of the law to last me for the rest of my life. I am afraid that he will be a politician, for he is very fond of speaking pieces, and is always ready to make a speech when he is called upon

Lincoln and Douglas.

"It is not every day that a new figure and a good debater," said Senator Lodge, "makes that 'great and good' reputation by one encounter; and it is not by preaching of goodness, which was at Galesburg, Ill., on Oct. 7, 1858, and in 1908. It was at the close of the seventh joint discussion between Stephen A. Douglas, the champion of the Democratic party, and Abraham Lincoln, the champion of the Republican party. The cause that the heritage of modern times, but when the meeting was adjourning, from the platform in front of the hotel, Lincoln was approached by a man who said: 'Mr. Lincoln, I have been a Democrat all my life, but I am going to vote for you.' Lincoln replied: 'I am glad to hear you say so, but I am sorry you have been a Democrat all your life.' Lincoln was not a man to be overawed by the presence of great men. He had measured himself with Douglas in debate, and he knew that he was his equal. He had met him on his own ground, and had shown himself his master. He had met him before the people with any such man as Lincoln, and he knew that the moment he stood up to speak he would be the master of the occasion.

"Lincoln was born in a room of a hovel, surrounded by squalor. The poor world has discovered but one who had produced greater men. Lincoln was born in a cabin, and Douglas in a palace; Lincoln was self-educated, and Douglas had all the advantages that wealth could give him. What might happen to him never influenced for the slightest or opposition of any one else that would come before the people.

"A more difficult task than Douglas, who was the idol of his party, and whose word was law, was never undertaken by mortal man. Douglas was intrenched behind the people with any such man as Lincoln, who was a stranger to the masses, to attempt to overthrow him.

"Behind Mr. Lincoln in a room of a hotel, surrounded by reporters, the first words of discovery that one who had produced great men, and who had been produced by great genius and great opportunity, was himself a great man. When Lincoln was put forward as the candidate for senator against Douglas, many of his friends were disheartened at the prospect. It was very true and undeniable that Douglas was the greatest man that the Democratic party had ever produced, and had practically made him. He had swept over the state like a cyclone, and no man had ever withstood the force of his utterances before the people with any such ease as Lincoln. Douglas was the idol of the masses. He could influence by speaking.

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In Negligee Attire.

"I remember my impression of Lincoln when I met him at the convention. He was not dressed in the manner to be proud of that he seemed to take a delight in not dressing to the manner. He was many years ago, but I shall never forget it.

"He was tall and lank, with a coat of a peculiar cut, which had kept from the pale ordained by unanimous standing, or by any of the men worlds. I like to give my feet room enough to keep them warm, and I like a chance to breathe. Lincoln's negligee costume looked as if he had taken off his clothes and not put them on again, and, as I said, he was tall, and his clothes hung on him loosely with the air of a man who had been sick. He was a man of extreme cleanliness, and he showed it in the picture as though a new suit had gotten dirty.

"To those who desire Lincoln at frivolity there is one fact. I never saw a man who had more of it, I never saw a man who had less. I never saw so sad a face. He was sad when he was talking humorously and he was sad when he was not talking. He was sad when he was not even thinking. He was sad when he was not even conscious. He was sad when he was not even alive. He was sad when he was dead. He was sad when he was born. He was sad when he was begotten. He was sad before he was begotten. He was sad when he was in the womb. He was sad when he was in the womb. He was sad when he was in the womb

Gettysburg Speech Like Trumpet Peal

ACCORDING to Mr. Minister Alfred Lincoln, it was David Wills of Gettysburg who first suggested the creation of a national cemetery on the battlefield, and, under Gov. Curtin's directions and subscription, he purchased the land for the entrance, and other entire tract, and superintended the improvements. It had been intended to hold the dedication ceremony Oct. 23, 1863, but Edward Everett, who was chosen to deliver the oration, had engagements for that time, and set November 19 as the date when he could be present. On Sept. 23, 1863, Mr. Wills made the president a formal invitation to take part in the dedication.

"These grounds [said his letter in part] will be consecrated and set apart to this sacred purpose by appropriate ceremonies on Thursday, the 19th inst. Mr. Hon. Edward Everett will deliver the oration. I am authorized by the governors of the several states to invite you to be present, with such gentlemen of your cabinet as may wish to accompany you, and to make some appropriate remarks. It is the desire that, after the oration, you, as chief executive of the nation, formally set apart those grounds to their sacred use by a few appropriate remarks. There is to be a dedicatory record of which Mr. Lincoln's remarks and proceedings are to be a proud address. He probably desires to be present, and will be present, to give zest to the occasion in arranging his thoughts, and lending his presence mentally, willing to endure fatigue in so worthy a cause, and add materially to the interest of the occasion by his presence."

It Would Be Short.

Noah Brooks talked with Lincoln subject. The dedicatory address, Brooks says, would be short. Lincoln said:

"Get December day—it chanced to be the Sunday before the dedication of the National cemetery at Gettysburg—and had an appointment to go with the president to Gettysburg. The photographer on December 18 or 19 [he] is long standing engagement. Mr. Lincoln, seeing me, said: 'Brooks, you had better not go so early. You have interviewed me enough for one business and the photographers business, to say nothing of his ability to be hindered by curiosity seekers, and other nuisances on which I am not.'

"Just as we were going down the steps of the White House the president suddenly remembered that he wanted a paper, and called for Nicolay. Nicolay came down and followed me with a copy of the address, folded up in his hand. I started to read the address while the president was at Everett's address. Drawing it out, I saw it was a very short address, and I supposed that he was going to read it before the assembled throng of the people."

The president proceeded to substantiate the thought of many of the literati present who, in the light of the present day, have come to the conclusion that the greatest speaker of the great occasion might have been Lincoln himself.

Address Partly Written.

"When I reached the platform, briefly, the president inquired, and quoted the [illegible] text of Mr. Everett's address. I [illegible] think, which was somewhere in the middle of the speech. Whereat, He said there was no danger that he would open the lines of Mr. Everett's address, for what he was ready to say was entirely different, absolutely different from what Mr. Everett, short by time already written, he said it was written, but not finished.

"As we took to Nicolay again that careful biographer stated: The president's special train left Washington at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 19th. Those members of the cabinet, Mr. Seward, secretary of state; Mr. Welles, secretary of the interior; Mr. Blair, postmaster general—accompanied the president. Mr. Bates, attorney general, was detained by illness; Secretary of the Interior Mr. Smith, Assistant Secretaries and Chamberlain Mr. Judd, Mr. Nicolay and his assistant private secretary, Mr. Hay, Marshal Lamon, Mr. Ward Hill Lamon and Mrs. Wood, daughter of Edward Everett, were also of the party. Besides a large number of newspaper men. While from Washington and a military guard of honor. The train reached Gettysburg about 10 o'clock, November 18, and the distinguished party arrived in Gettysburg about eight[illegible]. According to invitation Mr. Lincoln went to the house of Mr. Wills, with the members of the cabinet, and remained there until the hour of his party were entertained elsewhere. It was after the breakfast hour on the 20th that the writer, Mr. Lincoln's private secretary, went to the upper room where Mr. Lincoln was sitting alone, and asked if he was to report for duty and received with the president while he finished writing the Gettysburg address, during the short interval he could utilize for the purpose before being summoned to the platform. Mr. Lincoln's work was interrupted on the progress promptly at 10 o'clock.

"From [illegible] record, evidence, nor well defended tradition that Mr. Lincoln did not write the address with great care and deliberation. Mr. Nicolay corrected the proof of Mr. Lincoln carried in his pocket the autograph manuscript of so much of his address as he had written at Washington. It fills one page of the letter paper at that time [illegible] used by the executive mansion, and, including the plainly printed blank heading.

"The time occupied in his final writing was probably about an hour, for it is not [illegible] that he left the breakfast table before a messenger from the committee of the procession [illegible]."

At about 11 o'clock the presidential party reached the platform. Mr. Everett, the orator of the day, arrived a few minutes before. Mr. Everett began his address, after which, for two hours, he held the assembled multitude in rapt attention with his eloquent descriptive and argument. He pulled down, it is said, a princely fee for his services.

Like a Trumpet Peal.

When he had concluded and the band had performed the usual musical interlude, President Lincoln rose to fill the part assigned to him. It was entirely unexpected by the audience that the words uttered at a few brief moments by the quiet personality of the president would be [illegible] classical declamation. They were, therefore, totally unprepared for what they heard, and when the president had finished, and Mr. Everett began his address, after which, for two hours, he held the assembled multitude in rapt attention with his eloquent descriptive and argument, he pulled down, it is said, a princely fee for his services.

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principal effect of Lincoln at the following morning in the leading newspapers.

This is the address as delivered, applauded, and reported.

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. [Applause.] Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of it as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. [Applause.] The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. [Applause.] It is rather for us, the living, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain [applause]; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth. [Long continued applause.]

Charles A. Dana once told of going to a Mr. Bross on a room in the war department at the time when the Gettysburg celebration was in full force.

"Have you seen them, Gettysburg speeches?"

"No," I said, "I didn't know they had been."

He said: "Yes, and the people will be delighted with them. Edward Everett has made a speech that will be read with delight by the people for all time. Mr. Lincoln has made a few very fine remarks in the sacred accent of a sensible man, but not of any generosity. It is simply said it is trivial, and will disappoint the people. I am sorry to say that even where the cause of liberty is involved we remembered so long as anybody remembers are remembered who speaks the English language."

OBJECTED TO "BUTCHER'S DAY."

Characteristic Incident of Lincoln's Attitude Concerning Stopping of Wholesale Executions.

Being at Washington on some business matter, I called to pay my respects to the president, early one morning, and found that he was to me unusually. Well, general, you look as if you had been up all night. I said, look out now somebody will be assassinated.

"Yes, Mr. President, the [illegible] which are now being paid to new recruits is a disgrace to the country. An absent man is drafted, he is [illegible] or conscripted, every man seems [illegible] "That is one true," he said, "but how can we prevent it?" "By signature] standing at the door of the provost marshal's general and [illegible] to be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Ship of State Going on Rock.

ALTHOUGH the election of Nov. 6 made Lincoln the president elect of the United States, says Ida M. Tarbell in her "Life of Abraham Lincoln," for five months he could exercise no direct influence on the affairs of the country. If the south tried to make good her threat to secede it was to be elected, he could do nothing to prevent it before March 4. Meanwhile the country slowly slipping into disunion on the affairs of Lincoln were of disruption. Day by day the news continued, the 4 forts were seized. On Nov. 10 the United States senators from South Carolina resigned. Six weeks later that state passed an ordinance of secession and began to organize an independent government. By the end of December the only remnant of United States authority in South Carolina was the small garrison commanding the harbor of Charleston, Fort Sumter by name.

Of the other Charleston harbor fortifications Fort Sumter and Castle Pinckney, the latter a fortification of the harbor, the Charleston custom house, in short, everything in the state over which the United States claimed had fallen under the successful attacks of the secessionists.

In his message to Congress Mr. Lincoln said, in January, reports of the proceedings of conventions in seven states of the Union—Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, that month, ordinances of secession were adopted. In February the same representatives of those same states, with the exception of Texas, met in convention and framed a provisional constitution for the "permanent government of the United States." Texas did not join them until March 4.

While in a private correspondence Mr. Lincoln was not immediately they went to work to organize a force, the secession conventions to form a constitution for the "permanent government of the United States." Texas did not join them until March 4.

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Cooperation Asked.

While refusing positively to express himself for the general public at this time, Lincoln wrote and talked freely to the Republican leaders. Among all of these he was busy with one or another of the questions which were pressing for decision. On the opening of congress a committee of thirty-three had been appointed by the house to consider "the present perilous condition of the country," and the Republican members visited Springfield to confer with the president elect. Thurlow Weed, the Illinois members of the committee, wrote to him. His reply, dated Dec. 15, is characteristic:

> Patriotic in proposition for a compromise is to result in the secession of slavery. The utmost you do that have no other object, and any other at best, and seems to me must be done even. Success is sure to be again trying to bring it to "possession." Constitutional amendments and new compromises have had their trial. You know it well. The positive duty of the constitution ought to be enforced—is not to be nullified from, right now to be resisted.

While the committee of thirty-three was seeking grounds for a settlement in the house of representatives, Seward was doing the same in the senate. On the latter committee was William H. Seward, and he, too, went to Mr. Lincoln for a suggestion. In reply the president elect sent Mr. Seward, by the hand of Mr. Hay, a memorandum which he supposed to have been lost until a few months ago, when it was discovered by Mr. Frederick Bancroft in course of his researches for a "Life of Seward."

Two Points He Made.

Two points are covered in this memorandum. The first is that the territories ought not to be retained, the second that the federal arsenal must be preserved. In a letter to the Hon. E. D. Washburne, written on Dec. 16, Lincoln again stated his views on slavery extension:

> Personal, as far as possible, any of our friends shall have influence in procuring or forming any secession propositions for compromise of any sort on "slavery extension." There is no possible compromise upon it but which gives up the whole and leaves all our work to do over again. Whether it be a Missouri line or Mr. Clayton's line or a popular sovereignty, it is all the same. Let either be done, and immediately filibustering and violence

> Policy opposite the present puts the enemy in the wrong, and forces him to break up the government or surrender. Do the people of the south really entertain fears that a Republican administration will, directly or indirectly, interfere with the slaves? If they do, such fears are groundless. We have not the power, and, were we to have, we would not, even if we could, take it from them. The south would have to get more power in congress than it was in the days of Washington, I suppose, however, this does not meet the case. You have surrendered nothing in your controversy, so far as any definite thing is concerned. What, I suppose, is the rub. It seems to be only sentimental, different locality.

The opinion which raged about Mr. Lincoln when he became "president elect" compared as over "compromise." Each meeting took on the complexion more difficult. Are new additions of directors required. What was to be done with Fort Sumter? Should it be given up, or have a word for force and a struggle, custom houses and postoffices they were asking? If Mr. Lincoln would not compromise, was he going to let the states and the federal property go without a struggle? Was he going to act with the purpose to coerce the south? Though the president elect refused to give any expression of opinion to the excited, to the country it was not because he was not thinking about the matter. He was thinking of nothing else. "My opinion is," he wrote Thurlow Weed on Dec. 17, "that no white man in any way in which he can do anything without the consent of the others, and that it is none of the president elect or other government functionaries to run the machine as it is."

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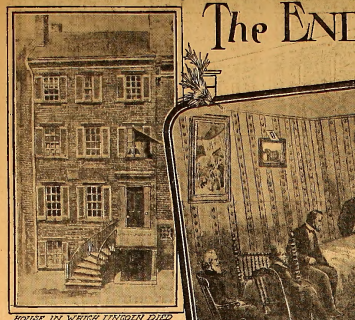
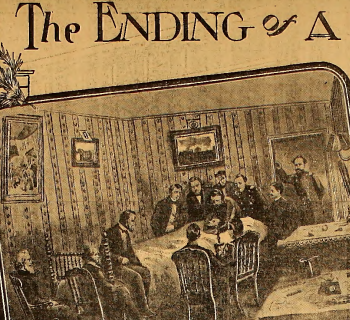
Consulted with Leaders.

Lincoln consulted with everyone of influence that he could see before he left Springfield. He was in constant correspondence with Seward, Weed, Greeley, Chase, Bates, Washburne, Trumbull, Lyman Trumbull, Dayton, Cameron, Judd, Ashmun, Evarts, Curtis, Bingham, Hamlin, Fessenden, Collamer, Sumner, Wade, Giddings, Lovejoy, Julian, Schurz, Hale, Fessenden, Grimes, Preston King, Henry Winter Davis, Gov. Andrew, Gov. Morton, Gov. Yates, Gov. Kirkwood, Gov. Dennison, Gov. Curtin, Gov. Pierpont, Gov. Boutwell, Gov. Blair, Gov. Fenton, Gov. Randall, Gov. Buckingham, Gov. Sprague, Gov. Smith, Gov. Ramsey, Gov. Stone, Gov. Kellogg, Gov. Harvey, Gov. Salomon, Gov. Carney, Gov. Saxton, Gov. Hoyt, Gov. Pickens, Gov. Gamble, Gov. Hicks, Gov. Bramlette, Gov. Letcher, Gov. Pierpont, Gov. Boreman

The ENDING of A GREAT LIFE



HOUSE IN WHICH LINCOLN DIED



DEATH BED SCENE

Last Day on Earth a Fateful One for Lincoln.

NO one has written so beautifully and touchingly the story of Lincoln's last day as has Miss Tarbell. Her account of the assassination and the events that followed is therefore reproduced in full, as follows:

The war is over. Throughout the breadth of the north the news the soldiers had brought home on their furloughs, and on the morning of April 14, 1865, Friday, days reports of victories had been coming in. Sherman, Sheridan, Grant, Thomas, Farragut, Jefferson Davis and his cabinet had been the objects of the chase, and the capture of the confederate president, Jefferson Davis, Johnston's army, and it was generally believed that the surrendering of Johnston would be a matter of hours. Now completely the attention of the people was turned to the return of the soldiers, the mustering out, and to their homecomings, as that good Friday morning, as most good Friday mornings, was ushered in by the singing of birds, the sweet promise of spring, and rejoicing victory in the air.

Washington was in a state of wild excitement. Illuminations and parades were in order every night, and the streets were filled with people who were on hand to greet the soldiers whenever they appeared. Bands were playing from every hotel balcony, and rejoicing was the order of the day.

Lincoln was the only man in the city who was not elated. He was depressed. He had been depressed for a month. Ever since the fall of Richmond, when he had visited the city and had seen the evidences of the desperate struggle the south had made, he had been depressed. He had said to Mrs. Lincoln that he felt as if some great calamity were hanging over him. He had had a dream which he had told to no one, but which he could not get out of his mind. He had dreamed that he was in a boat floating rapidly and steadily toward a dark and indefinite shore. He had had the dream before the battle of Gettysburg, before the battle of Antietam, before the battle of Murfreesboro, before the battle of Vicksburg, before the battle of Chancellorsville, before the battle of Fredericksburg, before the battle of Bull Run, before the battle of Shiloh, before the battle of Fort Donelson, before the battle of Pea Ridge, before the battle of Wilson's Creek, before the battle of Ball's Bluff, before the battle of Big Bethel, before the battle of Fort Sumter, before the battle of Manassas, before the battle of Philippi, before the battle of Rich Mountain, before the battle of Carrick's Ford, before the battle of Boonville, before the battle of Booneville, before the battle of Athens, before the battle of Blue Mills Landing, before the battle of Fredericktown, before the battle of Belmont, before the battle of Lexington, before the battle of Fort Pillow, before the battle of Island No. 10, before the battle of Corinth, before the battle of Iuka, before the battle of Port Gibson, before the battle of Grand Gulf, before the battle of Champion Hills, before the battle of Jackson, before the battle of Baker's Creek, before the battle of Black River Bridge, before the battle of Big Black River, before the battle of Haines' Bluff, before the battle of Arkansas Post, before the battle of Thompson's Hill, before the battle of Raymond, before the battle of Port Hudson, before the battle of Mansfield, before the battle of Pleasant Hill, before the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, before the battle of Pleasant Grove, before the battle of Yellow Bayou, before the battle of Fort Blakely, before the battle of Spanish Fort, before the battle of Mobile, before the battle of Dalton, before the battle of Resaca, before the battle of Adairsville, before the battle of New Hope Church, before the battle of Allatoona, before the battle of Pine Knob, before the battle of Lost Mountain, before the battle of Gulp's Farm, before the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, before the battle of Nickajack Creek, before the battle of Rocky Face Ridge, before the battle of Resaca, before the battle of Cassville, before the battle of Adairsville, before the battle of Cassville Road, before the battle of Altoona Pass, before the battle of Chattahoochie River, before the battle of Peach Tree Creek, before the battle of Atlanta, before the battle of Ezra Church, before the battle of Utoy Creek, before the battle of Lovejoy Station, before the battle of Jonesboro, before the battle of Columbia, before the battle of Franklin, before the battle of Nashville, before the battle of Fort Anderson, before the battle of Town Creek, before the battle of Averysboro, before the battle of Bentonville, before the battle of Five Forks, before the battle of Sailor's Creek, before the battle of Amelia Springs, before the battle of Farmville, before the battle of High Bridge, before the battle of Appomattox Court House, before the battle of Appomattox Station, before the battle of Appomattox River, before the battle of Lynchburg, before the battle of Lexington, before the battle of Buchanan, before the battle of Fincastle, before the battle of Salem, before the battle of Big Lick, before the battle of Boonsboro, before the battle of Hagerstown, before the battle of Falling Waters, before the battle of Shepherdstown, before the battle of Winchester, before the battle of Fisher's Hill, before the battle of Cedar Creek, before the battle of Berryville, before the battle of Opequon, before the battle of Martinsburg, before the battle of Bunker Hill, before the battle of Stephenson's Depot, before the battle of Kernstown, before the battle of Newtown, before the battle of Middletown, before the battle of Strasburg, before the battle of Front Royal, before the battle of Port Republic, before the battle of Cross Keys, before the battle of Harrisonburg, before the battle of Lacey Springs, before the battle of Waynesboro, before the battle of Brown's Gap, before the battle of Mount Crawford, before the battle of Bridgewater, before the battle of Dayton, before the battle of Cross Keys, before the battle of Port Republic, before the battle of Staunton River Bridge

Ground Swell of Public Opinion Named Him.

CHARLES CARLETON COFFIN, the correspondent, writing the following in the Boston Globe, tells how Lincoln was nominated. Several weeks prior to the assembling of the convention I started from Boston on a trip of observation through New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, feeling the Wide-awake pulse in that city, which numbered 2,000 Hall of Tammany and Edward Everett of Massachusetts, the two most conspicuous men of the party which had ratified many of the compromises of 1850. Webster and Henry Clay—the names together the embers of a dying conflagration, unpremeditated and in no wise intended, but nevertheless the most effective. They were ambitionless over the nomination of Bell, but moderate in their Democratic zeal over Everett's name, although they would have preferred the nomination of Seward as by far the greater statesman of the two. One editor called it the "keepers' ticket, and said that its title was to keep out. It was believed by the conservative party that Seward was the most objectionable man to the South and had exhibited more bitterness than any other wing of the civil and Democratic party.

From the streets I passed on to Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, to get the political temper of the approaching convention. Mr. Seward was in Washington, and I had a pleasant interview with him, and a conversation with Harry Wilson, another from Massachusetts. We were seated in a sofa, when Mr. Seward entered from the cloakroom.

"There is our future president," said Mr. Wilson. "He will be nominated at Chicago, and elected. He feels it. You can see it in his bearing."

Of the public men of the period, there was no feature clearer than Senator Wilson. Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania being a possible exception—no one whose features received more among the hardships of boyhood and the struggles of manhood. Mr. Wilson knew every grade of public sentiment in Massachusetts, comprehended New England, and had a broad knowledge of the country fully adequate to the leadership of a statesman of design in the great wave—the rapid growth and change which were going on during the three or four days in the Republican station beyond the Alleghanies. I was impressed with the conviction that Mr. Seward was to be the next president.

Pennsylvania Holds Back.

My journey from Philadelphia to Harrisburg revealed to me that Mr. Seward was not the favorite candidate of Pennsylvania in the convention. A visit of Governor Curtin ago there was a rivalry between the two men for political precedence and power which has disappeared with the changed condition of the country. Mr. Curtin was the "favorite son" of Pennsylvania, while Seward's ground hereafter upon being the "anywhere" which surrounded the republic. It was plain to me that Pennsylvania Republicans had no thought of Mr. Seward as the candidate for the next as of New York, but would withhold them from any candidate till they could be given with definite result.

In Ohio I found a moderate enthusiasm for Seward, but not the slightest indication of organization. It seemed to me that the feeling of public sentiment in Indiana I would form no definite opinion. There had been no organizing of sentiment other than that the Republicans were in a majority.

Arriving in Chicago several days in advance of the assembling of the convention, I found the city full of delegates from Missouri and the states to the northwest of Mr. Lincoln. In no city of the Union was the contest one might a development of Republican sentiment as in St. Louis. The Republicans of Missouri, as a rule, were for Seward, and those that with Mr. Lincoln were found upon the electoral vote of the state.

There was but one name on the lips of the Republicans of Illinois—that of Abraham Lincoln. The whole state was thoroughly united in the views of the statesmanship of the remarkable contest with Douglas, and believed in his great leading principles, as clear and demonstrable as a proposition from Euclid. The opposition to him was not organized—but, arguably stated, a dozen or more candidates, over a number of congress, but concentrated with public efforts on the name of a section.

Chase for Seward.

Thurlow Weed had charge of Mr. Seward's interests, and Horace Greeley, one of the ablest journalists in New York, was there as an agent—ever to unselfish delegates, who presented themselves from Texas. I first discovered a band of disaffection in the District of Columbia, which was for Chase as against Seward and in the antagonism to the opposition of his name. They overdid their part.

Mr. Norman B. Judd had charge of Mr. Lincoln's canvass, but there had been no organization in his favor, and there was no organization in the hall. There was no excitement. It was manifest from the outset that there was a general swell of public opinion, if I may use the term, which promised to sweep the convention. The first ballot on the 18th of the 18th during the second day of the convention, brought into quick action by the determination to favour Weed's organized band.

Indeed, in the 8th of Lincoln, has narrated how it was done, by the employment of a Mr. Ames who had a voice sufficiently powerful to be heard above the uproar of the hall in the wildest storm. He was a Democrat, and had been employed by Thurlow Weed. With an immense band for the occasion, one end of the wigwam, another body was stationed at the opposite end. Mr. Clerk of Ottawa, Ontario, was upon the platform. Mr. Ames was to lead the shouting when there was a shout, and the band according which set the 16,000 Illinoisans in the wigwam wild with excitement, and which completed Abraham Lincoln on the second ballot.

During the convention I chanced to get at a small table with Thurlow Weed, and had an excellent opportunity to study his face. I doubt if during the long and eventful life of that remarkable man he ever felt more excitement at a lower control than at that moment. I saw him press the fingers hard upon his eyelids as they took the votes. The press had all dispersed. It was the sinking of a life. The result was announced, and there was simplicity, unbounded gratification at the Sangamon bar—was the nominee instead of the able learned, eloquent, polished statesman. The mob had nominated him! Mr. Weed had no sympathy with the spirit in the wigwam who was the best possible representative of the rising public opinion.

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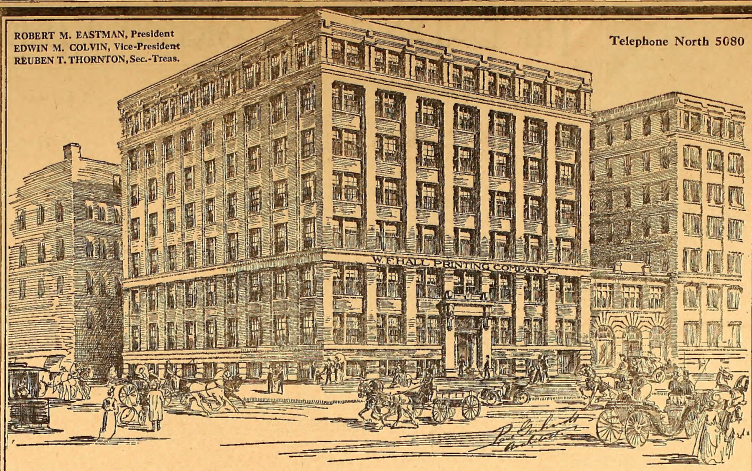

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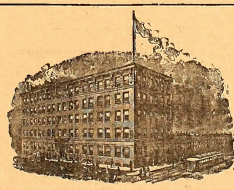

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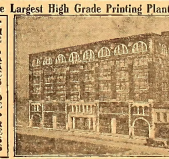

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THE TRIBUNE IS KING OF THE WANT AD FIELD

PREMONITIONS of DISASTER

Prophecy of Antony.

THE ADAM (Ill., MAY.) TIMES recently recalls to memory a remarkable prophecy by one of the president's cabinet which, except for the fulfillment, is now forgotten.

It was uttered when Garfield was a senator in waiting. It occurred about two months before the consummation of the terrible deed which ended the president's life.

Garfield was in Washington, and at the time when the great Methodist meeting was held in Metzerott's hall. It was a notable gathering. Many of the most distinguished men of the Methodist church were present, and it was a time when the political world was deeply interested in the meeting.

Garfield was there, and he was called upon for a speech. He responded in a few words, and then said:

"What's the matter?"

Second Fire.

"Fire in the Metropolitan hotel," responded a voice from the gallery.

"Fire, fire, fire," cried many voices from all the leading theaters below, each responding in chorus. Then had been sources of considerable "amusement" near Brady block and the Metropolitan hotel. The cry was taken up by the crowd in the street. "Was it a theater fire? Was it a church or a hotel? Was it a dwelling? I was soon bewildered.

Next morning the papers were out with an account of the fire, which proved to be a small one, and of how the Methodist conference had met with a great fire some three several other hotels, but was now further north and west, but had been set afire.

The meeting was hastily moved. From the new central direction, Gen. Garfield, then in the very zenith of the metropolis, was to speak with tremendous and magnificent fire by the following morning. Sunday the report was circulated that the Metropolitan hotel had been set afire by the same incendiary fire. Garfield, however, was in good humor with the matter, and, following in here from the first incident, he said:

"I predict, for owing to circumstances with which I am familiar, that the next fire will be set in the Methodist conference rooms." At a subsequent time, very far from that at the Methodist conference rooms, the Methodist conference rooms were set afire.

Garfield had been made to fire the Republican ticket, by Roscoe Conkling, and especially patronized by southerners, of whom there were many in the convention. More than 25,000 of the Republican party in the south were in favor of the Blue Wire movement, and how much damage the Blue Wire movement made due to the reluctance of the Rebel people to vote for the Republican ticket, and how much to the Democratic ticket, history does not record. But southern men were in the majority in the convention, and the military authorities were not allowed to interfere with the conduct of the "Mr. Semper Ipsetain." It had probably been the intention of the Blue Wire movement, but Garfield's speech and the fire have made that reason at that time to accord with the Republican party, and that has effected the entire party from memory. It was a great speech, and it was a great fire, and it was a great prophecy. The prophecy in the speech of Mark Antony that occupied the whole of the time of the convention, and that had been being narrated, captured, and

Completely Lost.

The plan of the conspirators in this unfortunate mishap was to have the fire appear to proceed in a different point with a smoldering fuse, and then, when the flames should have died down and a couple of letters of blue paper should have been consumed, to have the fire appear to be extinguished, and then to have other substitutes, equips the phosphorus to the fuse, and then to have the fuse itself lighted, together with the other combustibles, then to have the fire appear to be extinguished, and then to have the fuse itself lighted, and then to have the fuse itself lighted, and then to have the fuse itself lighted

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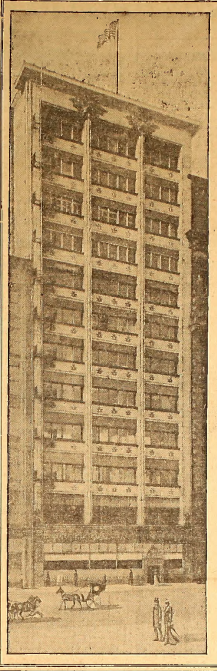

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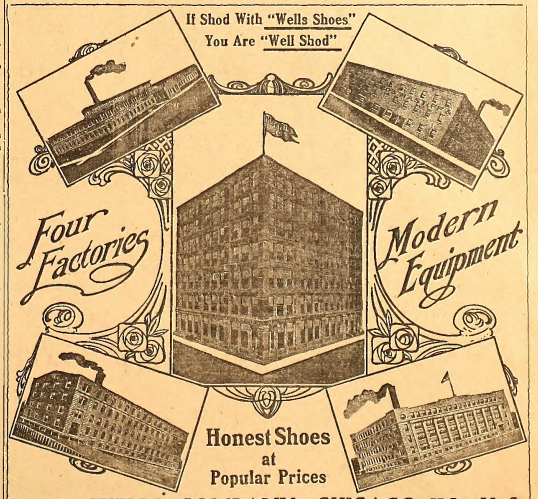

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SECTION C. The Chicago Sunday Tribune. SECTION C.

FEBRUARY 7, 1909.

SPECIAL LINCOLN CENTENARY EDITION.

The Tragic Story of Mrs. Lincoln

SPRINGFIELD knew ... more brilliant and fascinating young women among Lincoln's early neighbors than was Mary Todd when she became the bride of the young lawyer, but no one ever suspected the deep sorrow left by the death of Ann Rutledge. But history has never been lifted to the fact that the match, most chosen it was in some ways was not an ill-considered one that it added its share to the pathos that shadowed the whole career of the president and to the tragedy that ultimately swallowed the beautiful Mary Todd in her grave.

Hereafter, Lincoln's early law partner, whose word is not always as conservative as the historians could wish, has explained the relations of Lincoln and Mrs. Lincoln as follows:

When Mr. Lincoln entered the domain of investigation he was a severe and persistent thinker, and had wonderful endurance; hence he was abstracted, and for that reason at times was overwhelmed unsocial, reticent, and seemingly unsympathetic. After his marriage it cannot be said that he liked the society of ladies; in fact, it was just what he did not like, though one of his biographers says otherwise. Lincoln had some of the ... ways that please a woman and his could not, it seemed, by any possible act of his own make her happy. If his wife were happy, she was positively happy; or made herself so, in spite of anything Lincoln could do. Lincoln was, of course, a good husband in his own peculiar way, and in his own way only.

"If unbroken from severe and long continued thought, he had to touch the earth again to renew his strength. When this went out in his world stop thought, and get down, and play with a little dog or kitten to recover, and when the recovery came he would pass it aside to play with its own tail. He treated men and women in much the same way. For fashionable society he had a marked dislike, although he appreciated its value in promoting the welfare of a man ambitious to succeed in politics.

"If he was invited out to dine or to mingle in some social gathering, and came in contact with the ladies, he treated them with becoming politeness; but the consciousness of his shortcomings as a society man rendered him unusually diffident, and at the first opportunity he would leave the men separated from their ladies and crowded around him in one corner of the parlor, listening to one of his characteristic stories. That a lady so great and ambitious to excel as the eighth of eighteenth in society as Mary Todd should repent of her marriage to the man she had just described sorely bad occasion to surprise in the mind of anyone.

"However cold and abstracted her husband may have appeared to others, however impressive, when aroused, may have seemed his indignation in public, he never gave vent to his feelings at home. He always meekly accepted as final the authority of his wife in all matters of domestic concern. One day a man making some improvements in Lincoln's yard suggested to Mrs. Lincoln the propriety of cutting down one of the trees, to which she willingly assented. Before doing so, however, the man endeavored

(Continued on next page)

LINCOLN and the CHILDREN

Loved Little Folks.

CHILDLESS was one of many a delight to Mr. Abraham Lincoln, who took a most unaffected interest in all young people—even those of the humblest station. Whether they be poised a little on account of some sign of recognition. Washington seems to occupy a corner of the room crowded. While lesser receptions, he would stand in the middle of the floor and receive with grace and kindness. So it was a delight to the fourteen-year-old schoolboy as a page might salute and receive such courtesy as to pay the would grasp his hand and shake it heartily. Then, as Mr. Lincoln was speaking to him, Children seemingly accepted him as a friend and gave him their largest confidence. They looked on him as one of their own kind and was to the extent that they ever regarded him. Mr. Lincoln realized he occupied a responsible position on the country—yet that he allowed them to help as readily even. This was no less true in the White House than it was all should be permitted to visit the executive mansion. Washington was not surprised, and he did not suppose it was. Lincoln, but thought that that would always remain with their being necessarily so. It is better to be a child than the president of the United States, he would have said.

We have a mother boy, born the 10th of March. He is as much a child as Jack was in his age, rather of a larger order. Both of them are full of mischief, and both of them be little jacks-in-boxes as plenty as anybody. He is quite smart enough. I sometimes fear that he is smarter than he ought to be, for his mind is developing faster than his body. Jack is more than six years old, and he is only about as large as Willie was when he was four years old. I should be very much pleased to have him little a more stronger than he is. He was born in the time I reached the house to become bad enough to be hung, and I have not had the heart to do it yet.

A Gentle Reproof.

One day Mr. Lincoln's little son, Tad, was playing with a number of children in the White House. Presently Mr. Lincoln found the first portrait of Lincoln. He found the little boy in the room with a number of them, and an attendant that he did not hear they came in. Mr. Lincoln said to the boy, "Tad, you have not acted properly. They took the liberty without your notice, and not. Then they examined them. It is a little picture, a bit of art, and unsuited to the world. Then you have not acted properly. You should have come and informed me that you had the picture. I care little comparatively about the picture. I care little comparatively about the picture. I care little comparatively about

"One War at a Time."

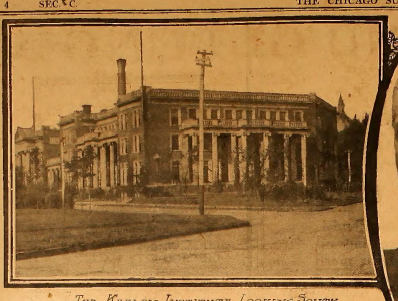
BINNS, the British Superintendent of Libraries, gives the following account of the origin of the Carnegie libraries: "Mr. Lincoln's advertising display of diplomacy secured was with Napoleon. An important part capitals in the West before stepped the British Ambassador Lord Lyons, a man of the highest character, who had won the confidence and very great respect of England in the hope of obtaining European support for the confederacy. The prisoners were carried to Boston, amid the applause of the people of the city. They deserved the citizen if the people would be glad to see the last of them. They had put him in a true position, which would have the most serious consequences.

Already the relations with United States had been extremely strained, owing partly to the Trent affair, but chiefly to the action of the navy party in the successful removal of the Slidells of the entire personal and economic comfort of the Lincoln-Seward and parties to the late president's backing-down. Lincoln's action in this affair was pronounced, had come too hastily to the conclusion that the seizure was illegal. If not formally disavowed, could not be refused to recognize the rebels to recognize a belligerents.

Lord Lyons was instructed to demand the release of the prisoners and Lord John Russell had received the satisfaction of hearing by a similar point of correspondence; and it has been stated that English people were not pleased with the way the affair was settled, but they were not prepared for war. The speech of Lincoln to Congress on December 3, 1861, was nothing short of the haughty and insulting, and the tone of the whole message was such as to make a royal proclamation of neutrality as between the parties to the struggle.

Bright Is Appalled.

Lincoln's message was unsatisfactory and John Bright seems to have been puzzled when, four years later, he spoke of this action as having been done with "extremely hasty and ill-considered words." Bright's letter to his partner Lord Lansdowne Russell had received the attention of Lincoln



THE KEELEY INSTITUTE LOOKING SOUTH

DR. LESLIE E. KEELEY, M.D.D.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE LOOKING NORTH

The Scientific Treatment of Drunkenness and Drug Addictions.

In all my experience that set me on the Keeley treatment for drunkenness, liquor and opium addictions, there never came to me a paper specially designed to do honor to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. A congregation various about unto it were assembled and stood there in the aisle. It is not out of place, however, to refer on a certain solidarity as the work of each person whose was a liberator, one liberating him from slavery to the conflict and the other liberating others from a slavery multiplied in power, capturing and conquering with disaster to mind and body as well as to society in general.

The men for Lincoln's liberating were of themselves, but was a discovery also. Professor Dr. Keeley's claim is warranted as a discovery, that remarkable and drug addictions were dismissed or banished from the domain of the human race, and had ever proved failure for coming to this conclusion, and the very statement is therefore the boldness of the progress or undertaken. In any way so, this is made by the following pages, which are the statistics from indications. The life of Abraham Lincoln is entirely worked out and is a history of the problems of medicine so far as can be found and of the methods of which medicine is discovered, for it represented it in the case the study of a collection of cases in the position of health which he was able to gather from an extreme personal position, more necessary because he had to earn a living. In the gospel have enough to do the practice of the discovery with Dr. Keeley; some have their minds in their own, and others in

BEING A BOY AND GETTING HIS EDUCATION

His Thirst for Books.

WHEN the time was Abraham was about 9 years old the family settled on a little farm in Perry county, Ind., about 15 miles from Rockport. Soon after they had built a log cabin on the banks of Anderson creek, a tributary of the Ohio river, Thomas Lincoln, the father of the boy who was to become President of the United States, married Mrs. Sarah Bush Johnston, a widow with three children. She was a good woman, and she proved a true mother to young Abraham, who was willing to learn from anybody. He looked for an opportunity to borrow books, too. The nearest neighbor, Josiah Crawford, lived about 3 miles away, but he had a good library, and Abraham walked the distance many times to get books. He would get a volume, carry it home, read it in his usual thorough way, and return it in a few days. He quickly learned that he could not read it too carefully.

Crawford had a copy of Weems' "Life of Washington," and Abraham got it and took it home. He read it through in a few days. He could not lay it down. He read it again and again. He was fascinated by the story of the first president and he thought that if he could be like Washington he would be willing to die. Crawford was glad to lend books to the boy who was so fond of reading, and he was only a man who, if he had good, stiff trade restrictions, would have sold a pint of coffee. He never sent.

Read All He Could Get.

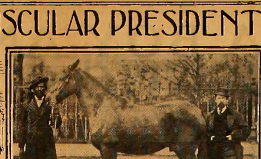
Besides Crawford, Abraham had another friend, Mentor Graham, who lived about 3 miles from the Lincoln farm. Graham was a young man who had received a good education, and he was a great help to Abraham. He was a surveyor, and he had a large number of books. Abraham would walk to Graham's house, borrow a book, and walk back home reading it. He would read as he walked along, and he would read as he worked. He would read at night by the light of the fire. He would get up before daylight, and by the light of the fire read until it was time to go to work. He would read at noon. He would read at every opportunity. He read all he could get.

Besides Crawford and Graham, Abraham had another friend who helped him in his love for books. This was Andrew Jackson Spencer, a young man who lived about 4 miles from the Lincoln farm. Spencer had a good library, and he was glad to lend books to Abraham. He was a young man of fine character, and he was a great help to the boy who was to become President of the United States.

Abraham's mother died when he was 9 years old, and his father married Mrs. Sarah Bush Johnston, a widow with three children, the following year

ROOSEVELT NOT THE ONLY MUSCULAR PRESIDENT

LOG CABIN NEAR WHERE LINCOLN FOUGHT THE CLARY GROVE BOYS.



HORSE USED BY LINCOLN IN WASHINGTON. HIS FOOTMAN HOLDS HORSE'S HEAD.

DOG OWNED BY LINCOLN. IT TOO WAS KILLED. COPYRIGHT, 1813 BY JOHN E. ROLL

With Carbine He Hit Bull's Eye Repeatedly.

A GENTLEMAN in Liberty, says an old record of the Baltimore Sunday, has been telling me of a visit he paid to the late President Lincoln in August, 1862. Mr. B. was a clerk in the navy department at Washington. The accumulation of business at that time frequently compelled him to work late at night, and it was 9 o'clock in the morning of the 23d that the clerks having all left the department, and the watchman not yet on duty, Mr. B. was at his desk alone, as he thought, to his labors. Suddenly he heard a voice behind him, and turning found the tall, gaunt figure of Abraham Lincoln.

"I do wonder if they have gone off and left the building all alone," he heard the voice say. Mr. B. replied that he was the only person in the building, as far as he knew. Lincoln then inquired very earnest, and asking Mr. B. approximately the number of employes in the building for the men who were shooting at the target. Mr. B. replied that he could not say, as he supposed some had left the department, some had gone off to dinner, and a number were probably at the target ground. Lincoln then asked Mr. B. to accompany him to the target ground, which he did, and there found a number of clerks and employes of the department engaged in shooting at the target with rifles. Lincoln stood and watched the shooting for a few minutes, and then, turning to Mr. B., said: "Can you shoot?" Mr. B. replied that he could shoot a little, but was not much of a marksman. Lincoln then asked Mr. B. to take his rifle and shoot a few shots at the target. Mr. B. complied with the request, and fired five shots in rapid succession, the bullets clipping up at regular intervals around the bull's eye, and one striking near the center.

"Why, you are a splendid shot!" exclaimed Lincoln, with a surprised look on his face. "Let me see you shoot again."

Walt Whitman Describes Lincoln in 1864.

HERE is a characteristic bit of work from Walt Whitman describing Lincoln. It was written the night on the train he met him:

"I saw the president almost every day, as I happen to live where he passes to and from his lodgings out at the Soldiers' home, three miles north. Sometimes in the hot season, when the papers are out early (sunrise, some time after one) of the city of United States military surveillance, I see him in a hurried way at 8:30 or nine in the morning, coming in with a company of twenty-five or thirty cavalry, with sabres drawn and held upright over their shoulders. The party rushes on great horses, throwing dust, and the men have the saddle pommel often a good deal more than their knees. I suppose to guard him. A common sight enough, yet I always look for it, and it always excites me. I see him almost every day, returning, about 4 o'clock, in an open barouche, with one, sometimes two, cavalry guards, same as in the morning. Then I get another chance to see him. I am fond of watching faces, and his is one of the best. Entering Washington, coming down Pennsylvania avenue, the sidewalks are often crowded, and as the open carriage moves slowly along, I have a fine opportunity. Always, as he comes near, I look for the President's face. Always I see the same abstracted air, the same deep-cut lines and shadows, the same canny, awkward movement of the head on the neck, the same sad, tired look. Often there is

Whot Tom Pendel Saw April 14, 1865.

EIGHTEEN years ago in Washington Tom Pendel was still, as he had been for a generation, one of the characters of the place. He was a veteran of the Secession war and was then employed as the president of close by. His connection as given at that time was this who

On the night of April 14 of November, 1864, Tom's regular duties took him to the theater of Columbia—was surrounded, with three others, by Sergeant Cronin, Andrew J. Smith, and Alexander Dunn, also policemen, by the secret service police and marched to the White house. There he was met by Marshall Lamon, who had been a relative of Mr. Lincoln in Illinois in particular.

"Tom," said Lamon, "I have sent for you personally, and I have decided to have you on duty tonight. Mr. Lincoln is going to the theater and I want you to go with Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln in his carriage. Mrs. Lincoln does not like to ride in the theater, but Mr. Lincoln is fond of it. You will ride in the theater by the side of the carriage, and when you get there you will follow Mr. Lincoln into the theater and stand near the door. You will remain there during the performance, and when Mr. Lincoln comes out you will follow him to the carriage and ride with him back to the White house. Do you understand your duties?"

Tom said he did, and Mrs. Lincoln came in and began talking with Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln in the usual way. Mrs. Lincoln came out and went out the front door, stepped into the carriage and waiting there, and drove away downtown.

"Tom," said Mr. Lincoln, "I am going to the theater tonight, and I want you to go with me. I have decided to have you on duty tonight

TWO MOTHERS of A PRESIDENT

Tom Lincoln and Nancy Hanks Get Married.

UNHAPPILY it is to be feared very few in the world the possibility of having how much Abraham Lincoln owed to his one mother. His humble and nameless was only 9 years old, and the memory of her face and form must have grown dim in the years that followed. It would be left to Mr. Herndon to tell her to her own son. Says he:

"I find Thomas Lincoln married. The early records of Hardin county, Ky., show the first marriage license issued to the prospective bridegroom was for Nancy Hanks, and was dated June 10, 1806. The bond was executed by Thomas Lincoln and Richard Berry, and the security was given by Berry. According to the records which Mrs. Hinkle took care of herself and a brief memory of which she can publish for a reasonable consideration, Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks were married by Rev. Jesse Head, who solemnized the same in the county in 1806 and settled in Hardin county.

"His uncle brother, Benjamin Hanks, had married Polly Shipley, December 2, 1805, in Washington county. Another near relative of the prospective bride, William Hanks had married Elizabeth Sparrow, December 2, 1806, the ceremony, records, proved, in Amelia county, Virginia. Nancy Hanks and Thomas Lincoln remained in Hardin county for a few years, when they moved nearly a thousand acres of land. Before this Sarah, the youngest child of Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, was born. Mrs. Hinkle was a child of 5 years when she left Hardin county, Kentucky, with Mrs. Lincoln, and a sister of Mary Shipley, who married Abraham Lincoln, a brother of Nancy Hanks, and who was the husband of Thomas Lincoln.

"Mrs. Hinkle says that Nancy Hanks was one of the most beautiful women she ever saw. She was 5 feet 7 inches high, and was well over 140 pounds in weight. She remained there until she died in 1818. Joseph Hanks* will was probated in Hardin county, Kentucky, in 1819. He was the executor of his estate. Nancy Hanks, executrix of Abraham's father, married Henry Sparrow, Abraham, as well as his wife, were taken into Sparrow's family after the death of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, and remained with him until they were married and left his home."

*Joseph Hanks was Abraham Lincoln's uncle.

MRS. SARAH BUSH LINCOLN

Loses Mother Early.

IN the summer of 1818 the Pigeon creek settlement was stirred by a report that a terrible disease had appeared in Indiana.

Nancy Hanks Lincoln was one of the first victims of the cattle which gave the fatal milk. Her husband, Thomas Lincoln, was in Kentucky when the news came, and he hastened to his home in Indiana, but in time to see only the grave of his wife. Dennis Hanks, a cousin of Nancy Lincoln, was living with the family at the time of her death. But he forgot to tell Herndon anything for which he could not vouch, and so we know little of the last days of Nancy Lincoln except that she was very ill, and most of the persons who witnessed and supervised them were ignorant of the dying. Soon there, for example, in the log cabin home of Thomas Lincoln, standing up like a sentinel, and made rough boxes to receive the mortal remains of those who have lost and gained friends.

Nancy Hanks Dies.

On the 5th day of October, 1818, Nancy Hanks Lincoln rested from her labors. Her husband and her little grave stood upon and made a box for Nancy. There were about seven persons present at the funeral. They took loose planks and split them into boards. Then each split a handful of the cabin, and with the broadaxe the coarse boards. At either end, by hand, several pins were driven into the sides, and pegged that a lock or fastening. Thus prepared the rude box was laid in the grave, where the Lincoln and Hanks families had already buried their dead. Then the grave was filled and covered, and the log cabin left to the silence and a race for its whisky bottle."

Such was the burial of the mother of Abraham Lincoln. There was no prayer, no song, but as the last dust fell upon the coffin and grave the following was said:

Birthplace of a Hero.

It was at Hinkleton that the first child of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks was born, after this event Thomas Lincoln decided to remove to farming with his uncle and moved to the place he had bought in 1808 on Nolin Creek, farm of North creek, in Hardin county, Kentucky. Here the second child, Abraham Lincoln, the immortal martyr was born February 12, 1809. Here he was living when, on Feb. 12, 1809, his mother presented a boy was born, the little newcomer was called Abraham, after his grandfather, who had settled in Kentucky and brought young pioneer with him to be in the Lincoln and Hanks families.

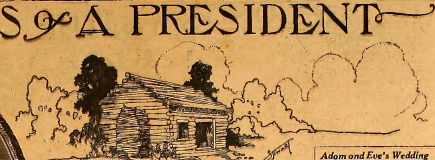
The following incident connected some what the ordinary out of the poorer western pioneers—the description of its manner and character, although a simple one, and is given by Mrs. Lincoln herself, although unscientifically, that "I first met about Tom Lincoln's moving to his self an open road to the west in the winter. The Lincolns had a new and roof, and were living in it when I came. They had no floor, and the dirt was packed down hard and slick as a floor. Their furniture was quite scanty, and little goods, a loom and wheel. The latter was in use in the corner of the room.

"Thomas Lincoln was undoubtedly rude and uncouth in some respects, but he was honest in saying himself, and in every affection that could bind. He proved to be valuable and active and soon learned how to do things in the backwoods. He was a good worker and a fine hunter, and had many companions. There were lots of bears, or more—many wolves and panthers. There was also a couple of brothers of Thomas Lincoln living in the neighborhood, rather good livers, fond of hunting and fishing, and Thomas Lincoln was fond of them. One of the latter, Austin Gollaher, lived to be over 90 years of age and to be among the last of the pioneers to respect and venerate Abraham Lincoln. He was a great hunter, fearless, expert, and was also a good worker with his hands and could have saved his life.

HIS STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS.

His Admirers Often Helped His Cause—Lincoln and Douglas Contrasted.

Lincoln showed frankly all the weak points in the position of his party in the South upon any, and that Douglas boldly carried the war into Africa, and showed that the issue, as David R. Locke said, where weakness was virtue, strength used the position to points where he was strong.



Adam and Eve's Wedding Song by Lincoln.

Fairy Stepmother.

LINCOLN the elder was not an unpretentious lover, but he possessed some kind of a courage, as we see by the following letter. Here is the one offering he ever made, and it did not lack a correspondent:

"Thomas Lincoln returned to his place on the 10th day of December and applied for the residence of Sarah Johnston, who was then a widow with three children, Matilda, Sarah and Elizabeth Johnston. He was then over forty years of age, and was a poor man, but was honest and industrious. He was a good provider, and was well liked by the widow and her children.

"Give me a bid of your affections."

The bid was furnished, and the dates were not long in coming. The first was on Sun., Dec. 3, 1819. I intend the license, and the 2d day of January the bond bearing the date of the license.

Mrs. Johnston has been accommodated a good deal since she came, but the principal goods which in the eyes of Tom Lincoln, the elder, were the two feather beds and bedsteads. Lincoln, the elder, had a horse that was fine and he referred her. If that settled the matter, and to his delight, Sarah Bush Lincoln became the wife of Thomas Lincoln, and the family believed that she should care for them as well as she could. Sarah Bush Lincoln was a good woman, and proved to be the right kind of a mother for the children of Thomas Lincoln.

Dennis Hanks made up with good temper of the large step-family, and Abraham Lincoln, whom she proved very fond of. There was also a son of Thomas Lincoln by his first wife, John Hanks, and Sarah Bush Lincoln, Dennis, Sarah, Matilda, and other children of Thomas Lincoln by his first wife also lived, and Dennis says that when the family was all together, the parents of the whole could be seen in parts of the cabin: construction, some of the children in the loft, others in the bed, and others on the floor. Dennis says that her the greatest task, settlement. But all this wealth received extraordinary means of entertainment. Abraham Lincoln was one of the best boys ever born, and Dennis says that over the life by Dennis Hanks county was reported, two of three years, and moved Mrs. Johnston, now Mrs. Lincoln, and also to the home of her new husband in Indiana.

Received in Silence.

Two hundred persons to witness ceremonies given to Miss Sarah Bush Johnston, and Thomas Lincoln, the elder, and Mrs. Lincoln, the widow of Daniel Johnston, who had married the prettiest girl in all the country round. Dennis Hanks says that Mrs. Lincoln, the widow, was a good woman, and made a good wife for Nancy. Then was added two more children to the family, and Dennis Hanks says that Mrs. Lincoln

"NOW HE BELONGS TO THE AGES"

EDWIN STANTON

Loving Wreaths Laid Upon Bier of Lincoln.

THE task I have to challenge the expression of any orator, and the tribute of any poet, is the universal grief which the assassination of Abraham Lincoln has brought home many and precious. A sufferer was comprised of both nations and addressed her to the short space even of this memorial hour. Nothing like it has been seen in the whole history of mankind. It is almost a miracle that to make the selection, but what appears upon this page has been culled out as characteristic here be appended instances of different temperament.

Mr. Henry Watterson, whose management of the men of his time have been exquisitely true and happy, finally says that Lincoln was "inspired of God." Many will possibly think that Mr. Watterson has overstated the case on this. Would few will think that the deity was Abraham Lincoln guided by divine wisdom. Some supernaturally, imperfectly attributes and statecraft would not have secured the success which has been achieved. Others will doubtless think the ship of state, in spite the supervision of certain men, to bring its warring factions all promises, and would not the public man honored with holiness.

Mr. Watterson's view is that the character of Lincoln furnished, of course, the one man who should have established him, of inconceivable, infinite, and unfathomable intuition, he ever kept the vessel straight to its course. Mr. Watterson's view is that Mr. Watterson has and all else must bend to Here him.

Yet, it is by no test that the waves of passion were breaking against his sturdy figure, and that the storm was at its height when he spoke a word to death, but one which was not resident in his heart to sour the calls of human kindness that, like a prophet's rod, from the guided pools of noble magnetic true.

Here is a way to be the best of men, to be loved; tested in gentry, rigidity, with an genius of light, of fair surrounding, of unbounded power, natural or acquired, without name or fame, and to be loved by the people of the world. His every being and character is to be known from observing and intimated with the deep tidings of a true life.

The great leaders of his party, the most of the men who had been his rivals for the place, have made to stand aside, went to the rear, while the particular figure was led by unanimous choice in the front and giving the rein of power. It is remarkable that this man, who was so great, was so wholly unconscious. That, during four years serving with them such a variety of responsibility as the world never witnessed before, he filled the vast space allotted him in the history of his time, and that he was so much the master himself. But, few persons could be found acquitted the wisdom and the virtue.

Where, did wisdom ever get its power? Where, did virtue ever get its sanction? Where, did the people ever get their confidence? Who, found such the love of the British people, and caused the life of the German patriot? God, and God alone, and no system or creed, were raised up by God, inspired by God was the man who was to lead the people of the nation on dreadful, tempestuous, and perilous; will be filled with great wisdom, as he did and was manifested with deeper purifying than that which tells the story of his life and death.

Emerson's Meed of Praise.

The thoughtless are fond of speaking of Americans as men who started only for life to succeed, but the saints and sinners of the early days of the republic were not of this character. Emerson says of the Scottish people, "They have not ab

In the Meshes of Diplomacy.

THE connection between Lincoln and Shakespeare is a commonplace. The first biographer of Lincoln, Mr. H. J. Bruce,

"Mistook the Lincoln, the greatest of American liberals, for that canny creature to whom the Scotch have devoted the entire energies of their humorous genius."

The Scotch came to England and became the rage there as before; but it was not till 1865 that we can turn upon the mystery of Lincoln's character the light of Shakespeare's. Then, and not till then, could we begin to think lucidly about Abraham Lincoln. Confronted, then, by the assertion that "all are not lost" in the progression of the ages, we could answer, "Yes, all are not lost." Shakespeare's genius was a universal genius. Confronted, then, by the assertion that "progress is politics, progress is democratic institutions, and a conception of the truth can only be found in the form of democratic institutions," we could answer that the reverse of this is true.

At this point comment on political events ceases and from the affair of the Venezuelan asphalt trust to the affair of the Philippine friars is but a step. Let us, then, observe the Lincoln audience accumulated by the assertion that "all are not lost" in the affair of Motherwell, the Galloway peasant (the moral of which was another assertion that "all are not lost"), the circumnavigation of certain Liverpool dockers, the appearance of certain Liverpool shipbuilders and Barrow steel workers and the conviction that he was to blame in the matter of the Tichborne claimant. Let us observe that from isolated and unconnected events of this character Lincoln was silently gathered by the same instrument of the subtle—the fate of Ajax, the Cotswold lions, and Mr. Motherwell. Let us observe the same instrument at work in the case of the Lincoln audience. Let us observe the process.

Interference on Both Sides.

The feeling was not improved by the attitude of Lincoln and American governments, nor by the ludicrous use of British emissaries.

Thirty to October 30, Gladstone delivered a speech at Liverpool on Southern affairs, and the Southern cause was applauded to the echo. This was regarded at the time as an avowal of government policy, and was a distinct encouragement to the secession party. But by the end of October the Southern cause was lost, and the abolition of the house of Bernard a subject. Here is the dilemma in which Lincoln found his party, on the one hand, and the Southern party, on the other. The abolition of slavery was the consequence of emancipation, and emancipation was abandoned, and Mr. Gladstone's agency was employed to undermine the Northern cause in words. In later years, when Gladstone was in office, he was the "entire premier."

The Times of March 4 described Lincoln as having dealt it from "good times" in the House of Commons, and Lincoln's letter to Sumner of October, 1862, corroborates. If the Times was an instrument to excite incurrence, and Gladstone the greatest political force at present, of native and foreign parentage, the friendship for Lincoln of Mr. Bright was a matter of moment. Bright denounced the attitude of the British authorities from time to time, and, in the midst of the struggle, he was the spokesman of the Northern cause in the House of Commons. Lincoln, then, was not "an instrument of Providence" in the sense that he was the instrument of all things in their relation to the Providence of nations, but he was the instrument of Providence according to the measure through the use "an instrument of Providence" was to be applied. Bright has been surpassed in only one respect by the greatest of the orators of antiquity—the respect that he was not universally applauded by the millions to whom unreasonableness appears to be the soul of freedom. He was surpassed by nothing in the intelligence of his audience. Lincoln, then, was not unique, but he was unique in the extraordinary audience of London in acknowledgment of which he

Greeted Lincoln's Name.

At the London meeting of January 29, 1863, Mr. Bright said, the intelligence was so great that a second room was filled, and many still remained in the streets. His name was received and cheered, waving hats and handkerchiefs, and the mention of Lincoln's name. A similar meeting called at Manchester, was held the same night in Manchester and Salford, and February 6 another great meeting continued to send congratulations to Lincoln. Bright's speech was received by the people as he had foreshadowed it. The resolutions of the meeting were addressed by John Stuart Mill, Prof. Beesly, Mr. Bright, and others.

The letter in which President Lincoln conveyed the thanks of the American people for the feeling of British nations has found no

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"Any attempt to overthrow the Government by force," said Lincoln in his first inaugural,

With Frank Hostility.

"Will be a revolution. Our Republic people established not by the president and congress, but by the people. It can be overthrown by no power except that of the people themselves, who made it, and who have the right to change it or abolish it by constitutional action. Don't threaten us with the president's inaugural. Don't tell us what we intend to do. We Northern citizens would be astonished to the world—it was our old mission, considering its position, for anybody's threats against any one entertained in authority to utter or desire. We have no purpose to do more than to execute the laws, and finish the work we are appointed to do. Don't threaten or attempt to force action that we cannot any sooner assume. Don't expect us to be cowards. Don't expect us to remain in your power without making an effort to get out. Don't expect us to withdraw peaceably, when you say that if we don't we will be destroyed. To withdraw under such circumstances would be the greatest cowardice conceivable for a free people. There is no alternative for us but to go forward and meet any issue. We will not be the assailants. We will not be the aggressors. You have the power and you have the responsibility. We have the right and have the power to maintain it. We have no purpose to invade your section; no designs upon your institutions. We have no objects to accomplish in which you cannot perfectly concur with us. We can do you no harm if we would. We would not if we could. Why should we? We have every thing to gain by your prosperity, and nothing to lose by your adversity. We have everything to lose by your calamities, and everything to gain by your happiness. What reasonable cause, then, can you have to be disturbed? Why should you foment a civil war? Why should you attempt a destruction of the Government? Why should you desire to destroy the best hope of the world?"

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"A great dull bog has been laid, and still partially remains, between the people of the United States of America and us. But time has been infinite in some of its associations; inexhaustible in the depth of power. It was the English artificers of Queen Victoria who first framed the designs of Napoleon III. for effecting the overthrow of democratic power. It is true they wavered, but it is also true that the second author of that detestable conception

"Is to this English person, and especially the person upon whom by this time the aristocratic of society placed him in the very front rank of its favorites, that the whole world of Europe have been every effort for money and entire civil war to surrender to Lancashire, during the suffering the cotton, an expression of criticism in favor of the slave States. Lancashire, then, is to be the first to strike Bright and the men and women of Lancashire, who were of the people as they have always been, to be the first to receive the benefits of the 'Rights of the Masses' to the general consciousness of civilized society, the nineteenth."

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SECTION D.

The Chicago Sunday Tribune.

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FEBRUARY 7, 1909.

LINCOLN CENTENARY EDITION.

LINCOLN THE MYSTIC

Vision of Calhoun.

ELSEWHERE in this edition of The Tribune are stories of the many personal incidents and things which came to Lincoln previously and in his administration. Here are stories of those many which gained much interest during the early part of the civil war and which reflect the extent to which even the most well tempered men and women of the time were influenced by matters which otherwise probably would have received no attention upon them. Doubtless a considerable part of the story and many of the incidents to the effect that dreams of similar stories have been told are due to the fertile imagination.

There is no question, as the incident set down when I, as confederate spectator, happened to be present, Calhoun was observed to pass frequently at his right hand and strike with his fist the palm of the left hand as he spoke. He did this as often as he could without interfere. At length one of the persons interesting in the broadcast party, Mr. Nelson Chase, a Yankee and so in a measure of control, asked Calhoun what he was doing with his hand, and the occasion of Mr. Calhoun replied, "Some one has been whispering to me that I am not striking hard enough." Then Chase asked, "Who was your master then?" and Calhoun replied, "Andrew Jackson, old Hickory." Then Chase asked, "Where was your master now?" and Calhoun replied, "In heaven." Then Chase asked, "Where are you going?" and Calhoun replied, "To hell, I suppose." Then Chase asked, "Why do you strike your hand with your fist?" and Calhoun replied, "Because I am told that I must."

Then Chase asked, "Who told you that you must strike your hand with your fist?" and Calhoun replied, "Abraham Lincoln." Then Chase asked, "Where is Abraham Lincoln?" and Calhoun replied, "In the White House." Then Chase asked, "Why do you strike your hand with your fist?" and Calhoun replied, "Because I am told that I must."

Lincoln's Personal Appearance

Homely or Handsome?

MR. LINCOLN'S personal appearance was then the subject of innumerable anecdotes and jokes. He was not ashamed of his looks, and he knew that the characteristics of his face, the cause of a lively mirth, powerful people, and made a great impression upon them. He was not sufficiently sensitive to suffer from the jokes which were often uttered around and among him. Certain it is that no glozer or unofficial fool but paid to do him willing homage. He was not ashamed of the features which he derived from his father, the uncouthness of his form, and the unattractiveness of his garments and person, assured to the people as to universality with his own, and that he was not ashamed of his own.

In their eyes when advocating the cause of the people, and in their eyes he was handsome, and he gratefully handsome. As the people were, so was he. "We seemed to understand each other."

Some of the will tell you he was homely. Homely is not fairly about any when strong term to refer unto Abraham Lincoln. Yet I contend he. They say that was the handsomest man in Sangamon county. Some will tell you he was homely. They will tell you that dear, noble, good man never frowned by Lincoln. Mother Carey sees him, and her name cannot lie, nor was it homely. There's no question he was tall, six feet four inches, and he was not straight, but he would sometimes assume an erect position, but that spoil up to Bloomington to her minutes that he stretch that he'd tell you he was six feet nineteen inches over again.

Ten years after the first address of the public figure in Week in London printed the following tribute from the pen of Lincoln:

Abraham Lincoln is a great giant upon the earth. He is the tallest man in America. He walks with a long stride. He would step into (Westcroft and Napoleon, for example, across the back window of Downing street and be seen. His face is very black, his eyes are very deep set, his cheek bones are high, his nose large and aquiline, his mouth very full, his eyes are sombre, his forehead rises to his head dressed down his shoulders in coarse, black, lank locks. His whole appearance is striking, and impresses you with the idea that one of the impressive personages of the world is one of the Democrats with him. He is a man of the people, and he is a man of the people, and he is a man of the people, and he

Springfield Buries Its Dead.

NEWS of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln came early on the morning of April 15, 1865, and the announcement fell dumb, dazed, distracted about a million in the fortunes of the entire city. It would be difficult to describe the terrible condition of the people those days. Men who had known Mr. Lincoln and loved him as a friend, who had stood by him in the darkest hours of the war, who had been a companion from boyhood almost and greeted with a hearty word and hand clasp every time they met, were stunned. Others were overwhelmed with grief who had only met him casually. They knew him as the man to whom all were eager to do honor and the cheerful way was over, and many believed that without the guiding hand of Mr. Lincoln the ship of state would be wrecked. Just and kindly as he was, there are doubtless were desperate on that fateful 15th of April, 1865. All those who were gathered in the halls of the city were compelled to take the oath of allegiance before they received their passes, and many of them refused, preferring to leave Washington rather than take the oath.

Lincoln's Last Journey.

Mr. Lincoln's body lay in state in the Capitol building until Saturday morning, when it was brought out and a large public meeting was held there at 9:30 o'clock. At the south front of the state house there the funeral procession was formed, and after the hearse from the east and of considerable length to the grand entrance of the capitol building, where the following was christened, were assembled:

The Marshal of the day, Gen. Wilbur F. Wilcox, Gilbert De N. H. Pilsbury, E. B. Haskell, Thomas Clarke, Judge Lamb, Garnham, Joyce, Richard Lathan, Col. Hodges, Col. Alfred Ellis and Col. Rufus Jones.

The Hon. James C. Cumming and Edward T. Bennett of the State Journal and Hon. Henry Merrett of the State Register had charge of the carriages. The Hon. Thomas Dennis was in early attendance at all the funeral offices of this character.

The Rev. Dr. Gurley, of Washington, then made a prayer, which was followed by a portion of the Episcopal burial service, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Hall, of Washington, who had been a friend of Mr. Lincoln's from his boyhood days. The Rev. Dr. Hall then delivered the following address:

Address of Dr. Hall.

"We are assembled in the presence of the dead. Before us lies the lifeless body of our late President, who was suddenly and violently stricken down by the hand of an assassin. Our hearts are full of grief and sorrow, and we are overwhelmed with the magnitude of the calamity which has befallen us. We are here to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of the illustrious dead, and to commit his body to the dust. We are here to offer up our prayers to Almighty God, that he will sanctify this afflictive dispensation to us, and to the whole nation, and that he will support the widow and the fatherless children of the deceased in this hour of their great bereavement.

"We are here to mingle our tears together, and to weep over the grave of our departed friend. We are here to express our sympathy for the family of the deceased, and to assure them that we will not forget them in their affliction. We are here to express our sympathy for the nation, and to assure the government that we will stand by it in this hour of its trial. We are here to express our sympathy for the whole civilized world, and to assure them that we will not forget them in this hour of their affliction. We are here to express our sympathy for the whole human race, and to assure them that we will not forget them in this hour of their affliction.

"We are here to express our sympathy for the whole human race

FAMOUS ANECDOTES AND SAYINGS

Stories He Did Tell.

No matter how of sincerity and apt illustration Abraham Lincoln's speeches may have been, it is certain that he was not attributed as late would all many tales, some of them which he appeared to be quite ridiculous. It is a new variety, and, as a matter of fact, it is not a variety that he delivered. Several exaggerations, which controversialists such men supplied him with an unfortunate kind of reputation which could be made applicable for refuting the charge that he was a humorist, but which was without a grain of truth.

According to David R. Locke ("Nasby"), "In how of a man's speaking upon a grinning out of a rude—the flashing satire of a keen wit, the humorous story, and the brilliant repartee. Whenever there was an event that wonderful countenance it was the mirror of passing emotion, of head—it humorous, but not for comment. The pressure of the great heart that throbbed beneath the fragile frame of the President was brought beyond and acutely revenged him." Locke also continues:

Lincoln was essentially argumentative and illustrative. He was not a wit, and he was not a humorist. He was not a poet, and at times he was a prose. But it was always clear, logical, and forcible. He was a master of the art of putting things. He was terse. He was forcible. Weakness he was rarely guilty of, and never intentionally. Nobody ever ignored.

In the interview the same scene up of a man who was not a humorist, and whose memorable story was simulated by an overwhelming sense of reality. He himself was amused. "I get Gen. — had known how he'd a Pennsylvania Dutchman, and told Mr. Lincoln, and he gave this story to me."

Nasby and the Retainer.

Dana in his reminiscences gives this interesting account of Lincoln's method of dealing with office seekers: "Mr. Lincoln's patience was illustrated on the arraying of election day in Delaware. The politicians of that State were there in force, and the interest taken in the election was very great. Mr. Lincoln was very anxious that the Union ticket should win. All the power and influence of the war department, and every legitimate pressure that could be put upon loyal and executive relations of the most delicate character, were brought to bear upon Mr. Lincoln, who was thus subjected to the most unbearable mere was simulated by an overwhelming sense of reality. He himself was amused. "I get Gen. — had known how he'd a Pennsylvania Dutchman, and told Mr. Lincoln, and he gave this story to me."

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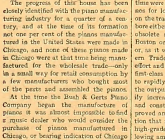
THE BUSH & GERTS PIANO COMPANY

The history of the piano business in Chicago could never be completely chronicled without special reference to, and the revelation of facts concerning the marvelous development and the great results accomplished by the Bush & Gerts Piano Company, one of the pioneer



manufacturing concerns of the piano industry in the West.

The progress of this house has been closely identified with the piano manufacturing industry for a quarter of a century, and at the time of its formation not one per cent of the pianos manufactured in the United States were made in Chicago, and none of these pianos made in Chicago were of that two being manufactured for the wholesale trade—only in a small way for retail consumption by a few manufacturers who bought most of the parts and assembled the pianos.

At the time Bush & Gerts Piano Company began the manufacture of pianos it was a almost impossible to find a music dealer who would consider the purchase of pianos manufactured in Chicago, or bearing indication of Chicago origin, and all the prestige, all the reputation and all the knowledge of the art and science of piano building seemed to have concentrated and attached itself permanently to the great eastern cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and a few scattering factories located east of the Alleghenies and in southern New York.

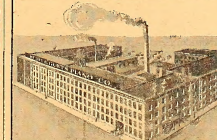
No one house has exerted more energetically or practically or successfully in exalting Chicago to attain her present prominence in the piano manufacturing world, producing at the present time fully three-five per cent of all the pianos made in the United States, and marketing in a jobbing, wholesale and retail way fully Forty-five per cent; and this wonderful transformation and transition of interests in an article industry has been effected in less than seventeen years, with Chicago still making wonderful strides, and a larger percentage of increase in the piano manufacturing industry in the volume of output than any of her competitors.

The Bush & Gerts Piano Company for a time were compelled to manufacture pianos for local dealers to secure a foothold on the trade, and many of these pianos were after the dealer's name or fittings, absolute names that formerly bore the Boston or New York stamp of approval, or, as it was put in those days, the Eastern Trade Mark; but by considerable effort and by the construction of a strictly first-class piano, these conditions began to rapidly change, and from year to year the output of Bush & Gerts pianos stead-ily increased and the quality of grade and construction were all raised and improved and brought to a point of perfection that renders it one of the foremost and leading pianos of the day, with a following among intelligent musical people whose discrimination and judgment have led them by the thousand to purchase pianos of this excellent make.

The Bush & Gerts Piano Company have also taken a firm and determined stand in regard to the placing upon the plate and fallboard of each and every piano the name of the manufacturer, so that the origin of the piano might be traced and an unsuspecting purchaser find

a large percentage of those who purchase pianos are ignorant also as to the necessity and construction of a piano are consequently at the mercy of any and all unscrupulous dealers, who for the sake of quality, character and value of the instrument handled, or of pianos, even of the cheaper grades, are to a certain extent controlled by the manufacturer; but it is a fact that the increase in the sale of pianos under fictitious names or names that do not indicate the origin of the piano has increased to such an extent that today it constitutes more than one-half of the total volume of business transacted, and of the class of pianos there is no way to trace back the origin of the instrument to the factory from whence it came, and in many cases the purchaser is buying a piano not suitable in regard to the value of the instrument purchased, and this is a chance that the purchaser would not have to take at all in purchasing of a reliable, well known, accredited and reputable manufacturer.

Every piano may be said to have a certain value or some value, but there are many made that are comparatively worthless as musical instruments, and by the manufacturer are intended for those who cannot afford to purchase anything but a low priced instrument,



but when these pianos are sold under fictitious names and exorbitant prices then the public, which is at all times entitled to a fair, square deal, becomes the sufferer, and it is to eliminate this phase of the piano business, which has become ominous and of sufficient importance to

artistic school of music in which the Bush & Gerts pianos are exclusively used, and which school was founded by the President of the Bush & Gerts Piano Company, combining with the manufacture of an artistic piano a school in which every opportunity is given for the development of the great and Divine Art.

M. SCHULZ CO.
Manufacturers Pianos and Organs

SCHULZ PIANOS
SATISFY EVERYWHERE
Made in Chicago

Main Office: 373 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago
Factories: Erie, Cuetis, Ohio and Carpenter St.
Warerooms: 373 Milwaukee and Morgan and Sts.
N.W. Sales Dept.: 201-203 Fifth Ave., South, Minneapolis, Minn.
South Atlantic Sales Dept.: 56 N. Pryor St. Atlanta, Ga.

Famous Anecdotes and Sayings of Lincoln.

(Continued from preceding page.)

and was as he grew warm in the argument. At that time style with the latter behind were unknown. Lincoln took in the situation at once, knowing the prejudices of primitive people, and, stepping to the front, with the affectation of superior modesty, he exclaimed, "Oh, my friends, I am sorry to see a man of such talents as Mr. Douglas's so much disfigured by the gentleman's prejudiced tailor." The effect was electrical. The crowd saw at once where the error was and where to be in front." There was a general laugh, and Lincoln's case was won.

I have no better illustration of the peculiar humor of Lincoln than the story of the duel between the two Irishmen, Gillespie and Shields. Shan is unadvisable for which I am indebted to Mrs. Grace Greenwood Lippincott, at the time she was on the leading "war paper" in Washington. Mrs. Lippincott says: "One of the first to leave on active service, at the outset, from the battlefield of Fredericksburg, was Colonel Baker, who had already distinguished and overstrung the field of national fame. Lincoln was much moved and deeply concerned about the wounded colonel whose sympathies adored the latter.

"Mr. President," said Mrs. Lippincott, "I was glad to hear, to-day, that Colonel Baker intended to give a graphic description of the manner he had withdrawn. Lincoln replied, brushes at the recital and soon received a letter of the most minute and terrifying detail.

Quick Change of Front.

Finally, as the governor was leaving the room, Lincoln said, with a twinkle in his eye, "Governor, I've been thinking about that matter concerning Mr. Lincoln. He said, "Mr. President, I am sorry to see a man of such talents as Mr. Douglas's so much disfigured by the gentleman's prejudiced tailor." The effect was electrical. The crowd saw at once where the error was and where to be in front." There was a general laugh, and Lincoln's case was won.

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"Mr. President," Mrs. President,

IF LINCOLN HAD LIVED

Equal to New Duties.

"WHETHER Mr. Lincoln would have been reelected when the question which were then uppermost in the minds of the people had been superseded by the issues of a new era," says Hugh McCulloch, secretary of the treasury under Lincoln, Johnson and Arthur, "is a question which no one can answer. In 1864 he proceeded to settle as speedily as he could the questions arising from the policy which he recognized as good when the war began, but which the war had shown was wrong. He wanted slaves no longer to perform the task completed the love for which had led to the war. He was not prepared to enact military law, he could not be induced to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, but he was a statesman who would not have quarreled with his party on his reconstruction policies, did it appear that conditions of the people and could, therefore, be relied upon to maintain the principles he had taken.

"He is so well done herein bring about by honestly peaceful fair harmony relations between the seceding countries like re-union of the states. Had he lived to see Tennessee with its reverential rights restored. There is nothing in his record to indicate that he would have been unwilling to accept the reconstruction of Tennessee. Now, having been a party to principles, which, as he believed, and subsequently proved, were right, he would have been willing to abandon principles which had proved wrong. He would not have quarreled with his party on his reconstruction policies, did it appear that conditions of the people and could, therefore, be relied upon to maintain the principles he had taken.

Left to Congress.

"The question was purposely left over for Congress to determine for reconstruction of the states, which amendments of the constitution should be made, and Mr. Lincoln, in addressing Congress, confined himself to his views and expressions and from his position as executive, to the recommendation of such measures as he might regard as appropriate for the consideration of that body. He would not have agreed to the reconstruction of the states before the war left, however, such measures as would secure to the freedmen the rights they would enjoy, but those which were necessary to defend citizens from being trodden on by the enemies of the government. Congress, thus forcing the recent slave states to adopt measures which, in the enlightenment of the present, we regard as the fairest to them as well as white.

"Nor would Mr. Lincoln have been unwilling to see the right of suffrage extended to persons educated in the government. Believing that the right of suffrage was given by the people, he would have been a conservative in the extension of suffrage, but would not have objected to reasonable qualifications for voters, as he would have objected to the extension of the right of suffrage to persons who were unable to read and write. Believing that the government was established by the people, he would have been willing to extend the right of suffrage to persons educated in the government.

Were Revolutionists.

"Perhaps not in the part of the south was there a disposition not only of constitutional amendments by those who administered the government after the war was over, but of the repeal of those which were made during the war. The ex-leaders of the south, in the first and greatest confusion, held themselves quiet and patient, and allowed the northern people to take the initiative in reconstruction. They were reconstructed, not restored, and so were they to remain, as was declared by Mr. Lincoln.

"Nor would Mr. Lincoln have regretted the measures which were taken by congress to secure the freedmen their political rights. He would have been in favor of the constitutional amendments which were made during the war. His sympathy was so broad as his gentleness, and he would have been willing to see the constitution changed that all persons born in the country should

Lincoln Kissed a Wounded Man in Hospital.

Mr. Lincoln's visit to the Armory Square hospital in Washington on March 20 is described in a letter written by Thomas L. Livermore of Boston, who was a patient of the regiment and is now vice president of the Colonial and Hecla Mining company, as reported in the Boston Herald. Mr. Livermore says:

President Lincoln was at City Point during the battle of Petersburg and until March 20 or later. As an instant toy occurred with the service he left there for Washington on the 20th, reaching the city that same evening. I was in the hospital at the time, having been wounded on the 18th of March, and was one of the number to whom he spoke. He came to the hospital at City Point, also, but in the rear. Richmond had not yet fallen, but was hourly expected to fall.

The hospital was a collection of uniform one and one-story, plank shanties. There was no attempt at display, and the whole was of the most unpretentious character. The floors of the wide aisle being sawed off at a height of about two feet from the ground, were supplied and furnished with cots, which were placed against the walls and the opening, at the proper height, between the floor and the bottom of the wall. The cots were filled with patients, who were thus enabled to look out of the windows and see what was going on outside. There was a broad aisle between the cots for the purposes of ventilation.

The wards were of wards five hundred feet in the center of each and of the building, and from these ran off the wings, which were of the same dimensions, but only one hundred feet long. On either side of this main aisle were the cots, arranged very much as they are in such a building. Mr. Greenough was there.

Kissed Young Confederate.

"In the first of a long row of buildings on the right of the main entrance to the hospital were, of course, the worst cases. Here I saw Mr. Lincoln for the first time. He had been wounded in the battle of Fort Stevens, March 4, by the explosion of a shell which had been fired from the rebel lines. He was struck by a piece of the shell which broke his right arm between the shoulder and the elbow. The wound was a severe one, and for many months afterward he was constantly troubled with it. He was in the first row of the building when I saw him, and was moving from cot to cot, speaking to the men. He was in his shirt sleeves, and had on a pair of carpet slippers. He was very tall, and I remember that his head almost touched the ceiling. He was very thin, and looked pale and worn. He was accompanied by Gen. Augur, who was in command of the defenses of Washington, and by Gen. Barnard, who was in charge of the engineer corps. Gen. Barnard was a classmate of my father's at West Point, and I had met him several times. Gen. Augur was a stranger to me.

"I was lying on my back, and Mr. Lincoln stopped at the cot next to me. He was talking to a young rebel who had been wounded in the leg, and who was very much frightened at the prospect of having his leg amputated. Mr. Lincoln was trying to encourage him, telling him that he would be all right in a few days, and that he would be sent home to his mother. The boy was crying, and Mr. Lincoln, stooping over him, kissed him on the forehead. I remember that I was very much surprised at the act, and that I thought it very strange that he should kiss a rebel soldier. I had not then learned to know him as I afterward did.

Spoke to Negro Soldier.

"Mr. Lincoln then passed on to the next cot, where there was a negro soldier who had had his leg amputated. He spoke to him in the same way that he had to the others, and then, as he was leaving the ward, he said: 'Boys, I am glad to see you getting on so well. I hope you will soon be all right.' Then, turning to the nurse in charge, he said: 'Remember, I want these men to have everything they need.' Then he left the ward, and I never saw him again.

"I was in the hospital for about two months after that, and was then sent to my home in Boston on a furlough. I returned to the front in time to take part in the battle of Five Forks, April 1, and was wounded in the leg for the second time. I was sent to Washington, and was in the hospital there when the news came of the assassination of President Lincoln. I was then in the Douglas hospital, and I remember that the whole city was draped in mourning, and that the feeling against the rebels was very bitter. I was discharged from the service on June 28, 1865, and returned to my home in Boston."

President to Be Announced.

"About a week of the following February the door bell of the Lincoln home was rung by the usurper in charge of the temporary White House, and a messenger boy handed in a letter addressed to Mrs. Lincoln. The letter was opened, and probably in most of the households in the land would have been thrown into the waste basket as a matter of course, but in this instance, being addressed to the wife of the President, it was carefully read by the lady, to whom it brought an impressive message. The letter was unsigned, and was written in a disguised hand. It informed Mrs. Lincoln that a plot had been laid to kill her husband on the night of the 4th of March, when he would be passing through the city of Baltimore on his way to Washington to be inaugurated. The writer of the letter was a man who had been employed in the service of the conspirators, and who, after much hesitation, had decided to reveal the plot, partly because he could not endure the thought of the assassination of so good a man as Abraham Lincoln, and partly because he was afraid that if the plot was carried out he would be suspected of complicity in the crime, and would be executed without trial. The letter was brief, and did not contain any of the details of the plot, but it was sufficiently explicit to convince Mrs. Lincoln that her husband was in danger, and that he would be assassinated if he attempted to pass through Baltimore on the 4th of March.

"Mrs. Lincoln showed the letter to her husband, and he, after some hesitation, decided to change his plans. Instead of passing through Baltimore on the 4th, he left Harrisburg on the night of the 3d, and arrived in Washington at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 4th. The conspirators, who had arranged to murder him in Baltimore, were disappointed, and gave up their plot in despair. Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated as President of the United States on the 4th of March, and on the 5th he appointed Mr. Seward Secretary of State, and Mr. Chase Secretary of the Treasury."

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HOW A MARKET IS MADE

BY J. A. SPOOR

THE first business ever done in Chicago was buying live stock, and to-day the gargoon of Fort Dearborn with a couple of Indian ponies and a pack of dogs killed upon the open prairie underneath an old elm tree near what is now the corner of Monroe street and Fifth avenue. The wolves carried away the offal.

As the lumber camps multiplied along the shores of Lake Michigan and had to be supplied with provisions, the buying of live stock and the slaughtering and curing of meats continued to be the leading business. In 1832 the first packing house was built, and soon began shipments of provisions to Detroit by water. This was followed by the building of other packing houses along the river and the rapid growth of trade in provisions with both the lake region and the East. Railroads began to appear, and Chicago soon became a market where Eastern buyers of live stock and speculators came to buy consignments for shipment alive to Pittsburg, Buffalo and other points.

War Called for Food Products.

Then came the Civil War, from 1861 to 1865, massing 2,000,000 men in the field, and making tremendous demands for a food supply never before met nor even thought of in this country. The first city in the Union to grasp the situation and be ready to meet it was Chicago. This city, in the heart of a section that had responded quickly and generously to the Government's call for troops, lost no time in beginning the essential work of feeding the soldiers in the front.* Her enterprising citizens were quick to seize the opportunity for demonstrating that Chicago was the most available point in the Mississippi Valley for promptly concentrating enormous quantities of food supplies for use of the army at the front, with the result that Chicago became the foremost live stock and grain market in the world, a supremacy which she has held ever since.

First Great Centralized Market.

The greatest factor in the country's live stock development was the establishment, in 1865, of the Union stock centralized market, the Union Stock Yards of Chicago.

Prior to 1865 the live stock trade of Chicago was scattered around among six or seven markets located in different parts of the city. This was an unprofitable arrangement to both buyers and sellers, accompanied by many inconveniences, disadvantages and losses of both time and money.

When the various isolated small stock yards were consolidated into one great market, with prompt and adequate switching facilities, a large number of buyers and ample market facilities of all kinds, it was much better for both buyers and sellers and for everybody concerned.

The manifest advantages of such a union of markets to those already in the field brought other buyers from the East and experts to the Chicago market and the increased demand brought more stock, so that the Chicago market grew and became the great market place for buyers and sellers that it now is, where both can meet and trade to greater mutual advantage than at any smaller market, or than would be possible at any number of smaller markets.

Results That Followed.

It is impossible, in the limited space of this review, to describe in detail the vast and far-reaching consequences growing out of the establishment, in 1865, of the first great centralized live stock market at Chicago. But they may be briefly summarized thus:

The railroads were aroused to the importance of the live stock traffic as never before, and at once began to improve their schedules and increase their facilities for handling live stock. They became active solicitors for the new market, encouraged live stock production in every direction and contributed beyond measure to the wonderful growth of the industry and the growth of the market.

A marvelous extension of railroad systems all through the West, North, West and Southwest, built primarily to reach the rapidly increasing cattle and sheep herds, the growth of which had been greatly encouraged by the adequate outlet provided through the great new market.

Occupation and settlement of vast regions of new farm lands and new ranges territory, with greatly increased profitable production of cattle, sheep, swine and other agricultural products, together with all that prosperous settlement implies.

Basis of Modern Packing Plant.

The modern packing plant, with its many acres of big buildings, its vast network of expensive machinery, together with enormous power, its wonderful refrigerator system and thousands of refrigerator cars; its army of skilled workmen, managers and clerks, and its cold storage plants and wholesale markets scattered throughout the civilized world, all under the most systematic regulation and perfect discipline; its capacity for disposing quickly and easily of 10,000 to 25,000 animals per day, and utilizing every particle of their carcasses absolutely without waste—this great institution, with its marvelous economies and benefits, not only revolutionizing the methods of handling animals and meats, but greatly extending abroad the market for American meat products of all kinds, was rendered possible only by the foundation laid in the establishment of great centralized live stock markets.

Chicago's Greatest Financial and Industrial Success.

Today the greatest institution in Chicago is her correlated live stock and meat packing industries, located at the Union Stock Yards. The combined transactions of this great market in live animals and meat products and by-products exceed the sum of $500,000,000 annually, and give a tremendous impetus and powerful support to Chicago's transportation, banking and commerce.

Outside of those who directly patronize as sellers of live animals or as buyers of packing house products, very few people are able to discriminate between the Union Stock Yards proper, which consists of nearly 500 acres of pens, buildings and facilities for receiving, handling, feeding, watering, selling, weighing and delivering from 25,000 to 150,000 or more animals per day, this being the daily record of actual receipts, and the packing house plants, which, although known as "Packingtown," which consists of a nearly equal territory covered with immense brick buildings devoted to the slaughter and manufacture of animals as "raw materials" for finished commercial products.

Centering an Industry.

In the one district are concentrated daily many thousands of cattle, hogs, sheep and horses from nearly every state in the Union, where they are slaughtered and such products and by-products of slaughtering as cannot distributed to nearly all parts of the world. Each of these districts and the management there represented is entirely independent of the other district and the products there in control, except that they are mutually dependent upon each other as customers, the live stock market looking largely to Packingtown as a natural lot for the living merchandise which is there sold, while "Packingtown" looks to the Stock Yards as the source for its daily supplies of animals or raw materials.

The Real Distinction.

There is as much difference between the live stock interests and the packing interests as there is between wheat raising and flour making, as much difference between the Stock Yards and Packingtown as between a farm and a factory.

The transactions of one district are entirely distinct and of a different nature from those of the other district, the deals in one being with producers or raw materials, called commission men, as sellers of live animals, while in the other the transactions are those of manufacturers, jobbers, wholesale and retail buyers of meats to be distributed to consumers, and with manufacturers in other lines who purchase several by-products prepared for their use.

The Union Stock Yards proper is the great live stock hotel and market, owned and operated by the Union Stock Yards & Transit Company of Chicago, an independent corporation chartered by the State of Illinois. This company furnishes the pens, pens, buildings, and all necessary facilities for the transaction of an immense live stock business, but is not itself interested in the transactions on the market. It neither buys nor sells live stock.

All sales are made by runners of the live stock or commission men acting as their agents, to the packers, eastern shippers and exporters, and to stockmen for feeding purposes. This district is neither owned nor controlled by the packers, nor by any other element active on the market, all its facilities, including the weighing, are furnished by the disinterested corporation named above.

The producers, country shippers and commission men on the one hand, and the packers, eastern shippers, exporters and other buyers on the other, are patrons of the market, and trade with each other.

Thousand Carloads Daily.

To give an idea of the magnitude of the transactions in the live stock district or Stock Yards of Chicago, it may be stated that there are received and sold on the market throughout the year a daily average of over 1,000 carloads of live stock of an average value exceeding $1,000 per carload, or an average of more than $1,000,000 worth of animals disposed of every business day of the year on the one market alone. The amount of these transactions is practically duplicated daily in "Packingtown" in the shipment of wages and other expenses of manufacture, in the cost of distribution and of the returns received from the sales of products.

In the business of the Union Stock Yards proper and Packingtown together, over 40,000 men are employed, and fully a fifth of Chicago's population get their living directly and indirectly from this industry centered within and dependent upon this wonderful square mile.

Enormous Business Done.

In forty-three years since the Yards were established there have been received:

Cattle	87,864,114
Calves	4,948,103
Hogs	256,053,208
Sheep	88,864,029
Horses	2,402,656
TOTAL	444,764,078

Valuation of receipts for forty-three years, $7,815,109,605.

The shipments of all kinds of stock from the Yards during forty-three years were 120,047,985 animals, making the grand total handled by the Union Stock Yards since its establishment, 564,812,063 head.

No such figures could have been produced by any other business nor by any other market in the world. They are stupendous—almost too great for comprehension. Yet when it is remembered that every dollar indicated represents an actual delivery of living property, by value action being of receipts only, no fictitious sales being possible in the live stock trade and no duplicate sales being shown, their tremendous significance becomes still more appalling.

Such enormous totals would have been impossible unless the Chicago Stock Yards had met with both sellers and buyers—for both producers and consumers. These figures demonstrate the wisdom of the plan and methods upon which this great live stock emporium was established, all sales being for cash and followed by immediate delivery of the property sold. Chicago's immense patronage tells a story of honest satisfaction.

Chicago Is the Commercial Heart of the Mississippi Valley.

The wonderful productiveness of the vast agricultural empire surrounding Chicago, her fortunate location, her unequaled commercial facilities and the marvelous energy, pluck, fertility, energy and wise foresight of her citizens have made her not only the greatest market in history but also the coming greatest manufacturing center of the western hemisphere, whose manufactures are already reported at $1,300,000,000 annually, and whose output of the next quarter of a century will probably be multiplied by four, making $5,000,000,000.

Influences All Factors.

It is difficult to measure Chicago's unparalleled advantages, the magnitude of her resources and achievements and the important influence she has her interests have upon the welfare of the nation. It can not be realized, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that were the activities of Chicago to cease for a time and industry to abruptly cease there would be such a break in the supplies of the world that many business enterprises would be crippled, indeed, longer in many cases would be some time follow.

In the realms of fiction there is no story more strange and interesting than the plain facts of the growth and commercial development of Chicago. Within the span of a human life—a mere breath of the world's existence—a waste of swamp land has been transformed into a great and handsome metropolis, the influence of which reaches to the farthermost parts of the earth.

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The company has its own cars, its own plants, and other facilities necessary to the control of uniformity and superiority.

Among the new and successful features of the company is "OLD DUTCH CLEANSER," which has been extensively advertised, and is rapidly displacing the old-fashioned scouring brick, and other unsatisfactory methods in the homes of this country, owing to its unquestionably superiority over old-fashioned cleaners. The article is something entirely new, being produced from a natural, very fine volcanic pumice, which has been known to exist for a number of years, but which was not developed and commercially used until it was taken up in the form of Old Dutch Cleanser.

The unequaled results of this product for cleaning, scouring, scrubbing and polishing has made it an institution in many households, and the Old Dutch Woman, with stick in hand, actively engaged in "cleaning dirt," has become a household word the world over.

The Cudahy Packing Company manufactures the well known "REX EX TRACT OF BEEF" and "REX BOUILLON," and a full line of Canned Meats.

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TWO VIEWS OF LINCOLN'S RELIGION

Religious or Skeptic?

It is a well established fact that Lincoln was one who refused to sign any creed or confession, and did not profess any specific form of religious belief. His enemies and even many friends have been eager to take advantage of this fact to prove that either he was a Christian or openly an unbeliever in God. The non-Christian side of the question is the one to which by his own words he inclined, and to which he always adhered.

Ward H. Lamon, in his published life, Pub. 1. 1872, page 504, entitled, Lincoln's Philosophy, says:

"Before I came here I promised you that I would speak to you in relation to my religious views. I do not deem it necessary, nor proper, in the present condition of affairs, for me to make a long speech, but I will say in relation to the matter, that I have never united myself to any church because I could not accept their articles of faith without mental reservation, and I have never denied the truth of the Scriptures, nor have I ever spoken with intentional disrespect of religion in general, or of any church in particular. But I will say that I am a poor sinful creature, and have striven to do as much good and as little evil as I could understand. I have always been reluctant to converse on religious subjects, and have seldom done so, and I never will, unless circumstances like the present should occur.

Lincoln's First Love Romance.

One of the great events centered Lincoln's affections upon Ann Rutledge, daughter of Lincoln's landlord, and he fell head over heels in love with Miss Ann Mayo Rutledge. This pretty young woman was one of the children of James Rutledge, one of the founders of New Salem, Ill., and a man of prominence when the village was new in Sangamon county, in 1829. He was handsome, tall, symmetrical, intelligent, of a sunny disposition, and quick and ready in repartee. His manners were those of a gentleman of the old school, and his social influence was enormous and unquestioned, and, through mixed motives in the beginning, he was nominated, elected, and re-elected a state senator before 1830. This position was held by him from New York state in 1829, and he paid taxes on property. His family were methodists and members of the church for many years before they came to Illinois.

He Goes East.

Just after the death of Ann, however, his father died, making it necessary that he should return to his old home and settle his affairs. He left New Salem with a heavy heart indeed, and, promising to write at the expiration of this period, he took leave of his friends and bade, after the manner of those days, an affectionate farewell to New York. A coal depot was established at New Salem, and Lincoln at once took a deputy's oath, was appointed postmaster, entered his eastern account, and began to sell coal. He continued to fill out blood sheet, and moreover, gave his attention to the study of surveying and law. Think of that! Instead of writing to the girl of Ann and her family, which

Mint of Lincoln's Wit.

Among the collectors of autographs, although not always given, are many which are valuable for the wit and humor which they contain and collectors of jokes call them "jokes." The Rebellion Records and other contemporary publications furnish the answers of this sort. The fact that they were written by Lincoln makes them of the highest value to the collector.

The following anecdote of President Lincoln is told in a letter from Probable which appears in the London Athenaeum. The writer says that he was in Washington when the war broke out and the Chicago delegation had to go to Charleston and come out when and how they could. The writer says that the president of the Illinois republicans, being much in the habit of visiting the White House, was accustomed to go there as he went to Washington to get the reminiscence of the governor's room. He was in the habit of going to Washington at that time on board of what was called the Albany night boat.

President Lincoln received him with his usual affability, and after some conversation on the Chicago union party Abraham Lincoln said: "Governor, I have a joke to tell you. You know that I was once asked to read a book which belonged to a neighbor who was dying. I asked, 'should I read the title book?' Certainly,' he replied, 'you may read the title book, but you must not go over it.' And the book was either a very fat one or I thought it was rather an odd way of buying it to me, but I did the joke. The other time afterwards he came to me, 'Lincoln,' he said, 'you have told that joke of mine.' I positively declined, because I knew you, you came here and told some so much of my joke that you have destroyed it. I have, however, told you one more and have told it to you twice, and I will tell you once more, and that is the last joke you will ever get from me.'"

During the Confederate blockade Mr. Lincoln found his way into the south room and as the president was alone he began to tell a special messenger sent to greet a distant army officer, and who, on his return, was asked how he found the officer. He replied that he found him drawn up one of those stories as any of them might have acquired since they had left our own shores. Lincoln shrugged at the door for several days, and then he was compelled to go to the office. The New Yorker was compelled to go to Washington every father of the regular. His Excellency was in the act of writing when he came, and took a seat, with his long legs crossed, and his hat on the floor. The president continued his apparently busy work, and endless repetition of them, always ready, like the accomplished clergyman in a magazine gun, and always particularly adapted to some special occasion.

I remember his watching his first experience in settling his accounts. He was thanking with a friend who had recently been elected to Congress, when he decided to pass through a little village in the state of Illinois. The next day he was compelled to go to the office to see the proper word of command for getting a passage, and, standing about in the place, he met Lincoln in his chair, with his long legs crossed, and his hat on the floor. The president was apparently busy, but apparently he had an

Seeing the Shadow of Events.

M concerning a subsequent experience. Mrs. Harrison says: "We retained just enough silver service at best party, and some of the plates which were used when the mansion was first occupied by Mrs. Polk were presented to us from a distinguished military family, representing, consequently, many historic associations. Unfortunately, however, the plating had worn off in many places, and the plates were so much scratched that they were scarcely fit for use. Nothing else, however, was left us, and we were glad to have even that. But we had no sooner gotten them back from the engraver of the plate glass, seeking almost literally for the last time, than I was made to feel the lightest of washing plates. The cook was the first to call my attention to it.

An Important Event.

"There was a dinner party at which Mr. Lincoln was to be present, and I was to receive the guests. Just before leaving my room to go down stairs, Mrs. Cuthbert, who was with me, said: 'Mrs. Harrison, you have on your best evening dress, and you look very well in it, but I think you should wear a little more jewelry.' I replied that I had no more jewelry than I was wearing, and that I did not like to wear false stones. She suggested that I wear a pin which she had in her possession, and which I had never seen. It was a large pin, with a miniature of Mr. Lincoln in the center, surrounded by small diamonds. I consented to wear it, and she fastened it in the lace at the throat. Then I went down to receive the guests. Mr. Lincoln was standing near the door, and as I entered the room he looked at me for a moment, and then, coming forward, said: 'Mrs. Harrison, I have never seen you look so well before. You are positively handsome tonight.' I thanked him for the compliment, and he added: 'Where did you get that pin?' I told him that Mrs. Cuthbert had given it to me, and that I had never seen it before. He said: 'Well, I am glad you have it on, for I have never seen you look so well before.' Well, was everything that Mr. Lincoln did. He was always thoughtful of others."

Mrs. Lincoln's False Teeth.

Sitting near her counterpane we were up-stairs and were crossed, not her bedroom, Mrs. Lincoln told me that she had a most beautiful set of false teeth which her dear husband never saw, although he was constantly with her. She had had them made in Chicago, and they were a perfect fit. Mrs. Lincoln's mouth was very delicate, and she suffered much with toothache. Just before she left the White House she had had a number of her teeth filled, and that none of the dentists, as she had been informed, was quite of opinion that they would last much longer. She had, however, worn her false teeth for a number of years, and she was delighted with them. She called her dentist, and after I was introduced to him she said: 'Now, Mr. Arnold, I want you to show Mrs. Harrison how easily you can take out my teeth.' He did so, and I was astonished at the ease with which they were removed. Mrs. Lincoln then said: 'Now, Mr. Arnold, I want you to show Mrs. Harrison how easily you can put my teeth in.' He did so, and I was astonished at the ease with which they were replaced. Mrs. Lincoln then said: 'Now, Mr. Arnold, I want you to show Mrs. Harrison how easily you can take my teeth out and put them in yourself.' He did so, and I was astonished at the ease with which he removed and replaced them. Mrs. Lincoln then said: 'Now, Mr. Arnold, I want you to show Mrs. Harrison how easily you can take your own teeth out and put them in.' He did so, and I was astonished at the ease with which he removed and replaced his own teeth. Mrs. Lincoln then said: 'Now, Mr. Arnold, I want you to show Mrs. Harrison how easily you can take your own teeth out and put them in yourself

A FAMOUS CRITICISM of LINCOLN

BY DON PIATT

Don Piatt's Criticism.

No president was ever more bitterly assailed or more unjustly reviled than Abraham Lincoln. And yet no one is to-day in better position than was Abraham Lincoln, after his term of office, to judge history has the critics by completely disappeared from general public view. In order, therefore, that the readers of The Tribune may have the benefit of the criticism of Gen. Don Piatt, a friend and associate of the president, and known as the severest critic of his time, with which to judge the character both during and after war time, it proved necessary to reproduce the following from "Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln," by Allen Thorndike Rice.

Physical beauty in man seems to be especially the gift of the gods. Of the three men who were President of the United States when Andrew Jackson, one of very ordinary appearance, was succeeded by one of remarkable beauty of face and form, and he in turn by another who, in point of intellectual and moral endowments, and in every attribute of character, was the peer of the greatest of his predecessors, but in personal appearance was as far below the average as the others were above it.

Abraham Lincoln

War and Its Awful Horrors

If the cities of suffering, the appeals for money which were brought in unless personally seared him to feel that he was passing through Gethsemane, the wife, her court of exile could never come to the front. Her letters, which were full of the horrors of those weary days, did much to make the feeling far deeper even than to-day. Around the tent and upon intimate friends to know. It is but necessary to trace the history of one of the many families which was to understand the grandeur of the war. The following are taken at random from records and correspondence.

Returning from the battle where Gettysburg was fought, Lieutenant Colonel Wheaton had gone home. The first time that he visited there was a large tent filled almost to its apex with wounded soldiers. In the tent were eighteen days. The strongest were helpless, and the weakest were dying. One poor fellow was a sergeant from the enemy soldiers at their very doors. Some of them, a few, a well, were reached until was instantly surrounded by the wounded men, who were crowding around the wagon of the ordinance sergeant, who were screaming, falling from their wounds, and in one case a woman came down on horseback, carrying behind him a wounded soldier. The scene that was that day enacted in the streets of Gettysburg is beyond the power of words to describe. The animal could go no further, and would not proceed. A soldier of the home regiment was lying in the road. Lieutenant Colonel Wheaton and many others, gathered around on the roadside, and, in answer to the urgent appeals of the wounded man, they carried him into the house and laid him on a mass of hay that had been thrown down. Again the battle came, and with it the wounded, and the following day a severe wound upon the shoulder, we left the battlefield.

In Libby, writes D. B., in the New York Tribune, men were shot in a large room, about 125 by 80 feet. The room was entirely filled with prisoners, and the guards were on the outside of five. No food did it do much, and no fuel was furnished. The windows were all open, and the cold was of great severity. We had a fireplace at one end of the room, but we had no fuel to put in it. We had to break a coal off the last floor, marking the saturday morning outside the day. I remained there for three days, and all on rice diet. I got more than two hours' sleep, but I would wake up in the night and find the floor all wet with the snow around me. The floor appeared to be swarming with vermin, and a score of us could not sleep from them. We had no way of getting rid of them. Every morning we would find a half bowl of bread and a cup of weak coffee, and sometimes a week. But rice had come, and those who had some half to go without. Many died from starvation, and the bodies were carried out of the room as we could fill. On leaving the prison those who had crackers were stopped at once there, but we were glad to leave at any cost. When next I saw Libby it was a tobacco factory, as it had been, and with a cotton warehouse.

When the Eleventh Maine passed through New York last November, The Richleigh Dispatch says, a number of the men were prevented by ex-Gen. Sam. Smith, who declared that these boys had been sacrificed, and that Secretary of War Alger, Surgeon General Sternberg, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, and all those responsible for the conditions should be arraigned. He was not to be interfered with. In some places the dead were left unburied for days, and the living were not cared for.

It is remarkable with what patience the family wounded. In one case a mother upon the floor. Sore fruit sufferings. Some of the men, when they were dying, would say: "Mother, mother Gardener, Arthur's voice would say," My sweet wife," or "Dear Mary." "Tell Mary," "God forgive"—a prayer often all was over. Let us hope that friend and foe alike will be forgiven, for they know not what they do.

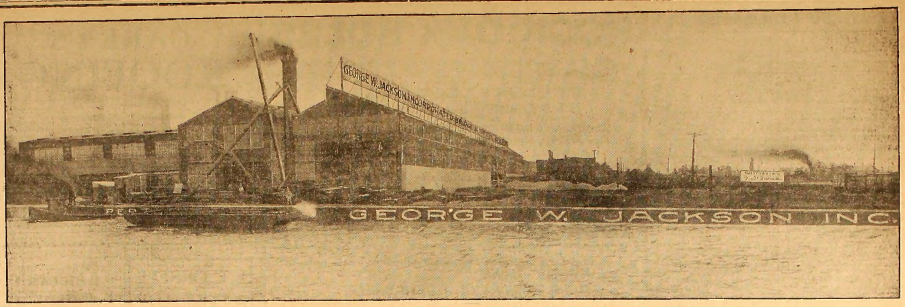
There is like a mystery—that sentiment and mystery which ever crowns—as it gives a sweet and mysterious study—here.

Some of the men, when they were dying

Eddie the Drummer Boy.

SYMPATHY with the men in the field was one of the things that startled President Edward D. Peck the other day when he received a letter from Eddie Foy, the comedian, dated at a "one night stand" in Tuscaloosa, Ala., and the writer asked for the employment of Little Eddie, the drummer boy whose big toe got off into apparently hopeless disorder.

Mr. Peck, Dear Sir: Dec. 31, 1903.—A few days before our regiment received an order to join Gen. Otis on the march to Wilmington a corporal's guard of the company left there sick and convalesced in the hospital and, as I was one of the number, I was left behind. When I reported to camp I was assigned to the three-inch rifle camp and brought before my captain. After asking me what I could do he put me in the line. He assigned Lance Corporal Hall to me as instructor. The rifle company used to have to march out and I was to march by the side of the instructor. He was supposed to correct me when I marched wrong. I was not very long in learning the manual of arms, and the first time we went out I was detailed to act as instructor to the recruits. I was very much surprised to see the men coming to me for instruction, when I had been with the company but a few days, and I was not very well versed in the manual myself. I was not long in learning, however, and was soon able to instruct the recruits. I think I was with the company about two months when I was taken sick with typhoid fever and was sent to the hospital at Wilmington. I was there about two months and then was sent to Fort Caswell, where I remained about two months. I was then sent to Fort Fisher, where I remained about two months, when I was discharged from the service on account of disability. I was then sent to Camp Meade, Pa., and was discharged from there. I then went to Philadelphia and enlisted in the regular army. I was sent to the Philippines and was there about two years. I was then discharged from the service and came home. I have been in the service about four years and have been discharged from the regular army and the volunteers. I am now in the employ of the Empire Theatrical Co., and we are playing one night stands. We are now in Tuscaloosa, Ala., and will be here two days. We then go to Birmingham, Ala., and will be there one week. We then go to Memphis, Tenn., and will be there one week. We then go to Little Rock, Ark., and will be there one week. We then go to Dallas, Tex., and will be there one week. We then go to Fort Worth, Tex., and will be there one week. We then go to Houston, Tex., and will be there one week. We then go to Galveston, Tex., and will be there one week. We then go to New Orleans, La., and will be there one week. We then go to Mobile, Ala., and will be there one week. We then go to Montgomery, Ala., and will be there one week. We then go to Atlanta, Ga., and will be there one week. We then go to Chattanooga, Tenn., and will be there one week. We then go to Nashville, Tenn., and will be there one week. We then go to Louisville, Ky., and will be there one week. We then go to Cincinnati, Ohio, and will be there one week. We then go to Indianapolis, Ind., and will be there one week. We then go to Chicago, Ill., and will be there one week. We then go to St. Louis, Mo., and will be there one week. We then go to Kansas City, Mo., and will be there one week. We then go to Omaha, Neb., and will be there one week. We then go to Denver, Colo., and will be there one week. We then go to Salt Lake City, Utah, and will be there one week. We then go to San Francisco, Cal., and will be there one week. We then go to Portland, Ore., and will be there one week. We then go to Seattle, Wash., and will be there one week. We then go to Spokane, Wash., and will be there one week. We then go to Minneapolis, Minn., and will be there one week. We then go to St. Paul, Minn., and will be there one week. We then go to Milwaukee, Wis



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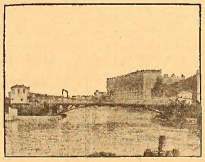

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Dearborn Street Bridge,
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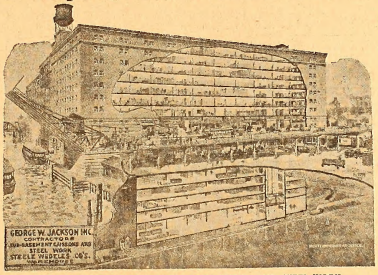

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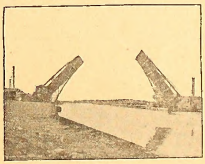

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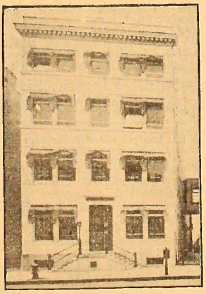

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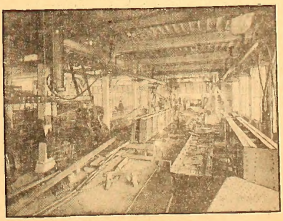

Section of Assembling Department.

SECTION F.

The Chicago Sunday Tribune.

SECTION F.

FEBRUARY 7, 1909.

LINCOLN CENTENARY EDITION.

WHEN WESTERN POLITICS WAS YOUNG • By Brand Whitlock •

On December 3, 1839, the Chicago Democrat, a weekly newspaper, appeared. In the year 1842, a public meeting was in progress in Tremont house, Chicago, and the editor of the Democrat, who was present, was asked to report the proceedings. The crowd would be composed of the leading men of the city, and his attention as the newspaper man, without the least desire, was directed to the speakers. The meeting had been called to protest against the removal of the state capital from Vandalia to Springfield. The editor, who had come to Illinois from Ohio, was interested in that question, as he would have occupied any office that the location of the capital at either place might confer.

The crowd was a typical one of the west then, genial, turbulent, and free. The appearance of the men who had come to the meeting was in keeping with the occasion. Many of them were in buckskin and coon skin caps, and the costumes of the men and women, some of them had come in from the country, were picturesque. Many of the men had red and yellow bottom chairs, which they had brought with them, and they sat there smoking and talking, with their feet on the rungs of the chairs, and in the hazy, sultry air the fumes of tobacco, and of whisky, too, and a hog-and-hominy smell and many an oath mingled with the clouds of smoke and the still dust.

The crowd nearly filled the square, for the space about the capitol was small, and the speakers could be heard for scores of rods that day. The editor, who was a newspaper man, interested in all the events of his time, knew that Lincoln was said. The presence of the Vandalia and the Springfield delegations in force assured that the meeting would be one of more than ordinary interest, and the newspaper man, knowing the disadvantages of the platform, who would have preferred that its proceedings might be reported in the columns of the Democrat, had come to the meeting to speak. The crowd here is outlined was not large enough to require a platform, and the editor, who was not known to many of the men present, was not invited to the platform, nor did he care to go, and so he stood in the crowd, and a long-tail debate and party as keenly interested in the proceedings as any man there.

Many Turned out at Vandalia.

At Vandalia he learned much as the old capitals, since there was no room in the state house, but not he retained more than his share of the party prejudice, by relating the men who were there, from old Gen. Duncan down to the youngest boy who had come in from the farm. Vermont, with 97 votes in the pocket, already a lawyer and candidate for state's attorney, Mr. Lincoln, of the Sangamon delegation, with his straight and crooked limbs and his long, lean face, was a figure that could not be forgotten by those who saw him. The intense rivalry of twenty-eight years ago in the state capital was a matter of history.

As Douglas' campaign of 1858 grew the "Long Nine" delegation, they traveled on horseback and when the last legislature then took up the question of the removal of the capital to Springfield a great deal of trading was done. They had meetings in groves, and their meetings were for the avowed purpose of trading. They had had "whisky skirmished with hickory," and the "Long Nine" had won. Lincoln had resigned his seat from the state senate to go to Springfield, in Capital avenue, a little old fashioned white house, which is now a museum, where the new Supreme Court building stands today.

Mr. Lincoln had been a Whig, and a friend of Henry Clay, and voted and spoke for the latter house in favor of the first Democratic governor, Joseph Duncan, who had been elected on the Democratic ticket in 1834. Duncan, who was a Democrat, and almost simultaneously with that change in personal appointed an engineer of the road office, with a salary of $1,200 a year. Lincoln was a Whig, and when Duncan was a Democrat, and almost simultaneously with that change in personal appointment an engineer of the road office, with a salary of $1,200 a year. Lincoln was a Whig, and when Duncan was a Democrat and Lincoln was a Whig, Duncan was a supporter and Lincoln's opponent, and that he would have to take his young man down." He began he was sorry for it afterward, for he was a fine fellow, and he stumped the platform again and did it to what he said.

His Ready to Forgave.

Mr. Lincoln commenced his speech by entertaining that the young man would have to be taken down. It is true, Judge, he said, not for us to say whether I am up or down, but I am willing to be taken down by a man who is a young man, and he begins that I am safe in years than I am in the political field, and I am willing to submit to that, and I desire peace and distinction. But I am not willing to be taken down by a man who is not a man. I am willing to submit my position for an office worst three thousand men, but I am not willing to submit to the worst, a thinking and to receive a guilty conscience. I am willing to be taken down by a man who is a man, but I am not willing to be taken down by a man who is not a man.

Those who know him who had been speaking of his humorous under the tree would have been surprised at the manner in which he did his duty, and those who had not already learned that fellow down the street in the state house was a man to be reckoned with in their political future would have learned it with such long strides as he was making. He was a man of fighting and of great power, and his speech was a plain one, packed with argument and with good-humored wit, and with goodness straight at the heart of it. He was a man who could meet men and who could be met, and he had no prejudice to wear to the platform, nor did he leave any behind him when he left it, and he was sure he knew what he had, and he was sure he knew what he was about, and he was sure of himself, and he was sure of all was still. That his young was sweet.

He Still Thinks Young.

"Fellow citizens: I presume you all know who I am. I am humble Abraham Lincoln. I have been solicited by many friends to become a candidate for the house of representatives of the next general assembly. To the extent of my ability I will serve them. I am in favor of a national bank. I look upon it as an indispensable auxiliary, much wanted and a high protective tariff as a means of promoting the interests of the whole country. I go for a general system of internal improvements. I am in favor of a national bank. I look upon it as an indispensable auxiliary, much wanted and a high protective tariff as a means of promoting the interests of the whole country. I go for a general system of internal improvements. I am in favor of the speedy extinction of the public debt. I believe the people are entitled to the right of suffrage, and I am in favor of biennial elections. I regard the present condition of the state as one of general prosperity, but at the same time I wish to see a reform in the system of assessment, and I am opposed to any change in the present mode of valuation. The true principle, I conceive, is to make property bear its just proportion of taxation, and not to change the system so as to throw taxation exclusively upon real estate. I am in favor of the policy of exempting a reasonable amount of personal property from taxation. I am opposed to a general system of banking, but am in favor of chartering a bank with such restrictions and guards as experience shall show to be necessary. I am in favor of the compensation of members of the legislature bearing some reasonable proportion to the services rendered. I am not in favor of taking the election of governor, auditor, treasurer and secretary of state from the people and conferring it upon the legislature. I am in favor of the elective franchise being exercised by every free white male citizen of the state who has resided in it six months next preceding the election at which he may offer to vote. I am in favor of the policy of distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several states of the Union according to their representative population. I am in favor of the principle that each state should take care of its own paupers, and I am in favor of the principle that each state should take care of its own paupers, and I am in favor of the principle that each state should take care of its own paupers, and

Lincoln an Example to Young Men.

By SENATOR ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE.

[Copyright, 1900, By The Chicago Tribune.]

WHEN I was child he knew not the world that should be the pleasure of his long years and for him the birthplace, his childhood, his sufferings, his work, his fame, his death, his tomb are all that there is of earth's most wonderful memories. Some may be, the fact remains that he neither did nor knew material for the later years of youth. But proper is not enough. So much is proper that is not done. Nor is impossible ever anything, or else could it be named, but I must state. To complete the perfect I am capable of no more than to point out the attributes that there made the consummate human. Lincoln's youth was a long, long struggle with poverty. So much has been said of this that it is difficult to say anything new. We see Lincoln—a type of all the best—in the rough garb of poverty, his mind hungering for knowledge, his body toiling for the bread that sustained it. We see Lincoln—a type of all the best—in the rough garb of poverty, his mind hungering for knowledge, his body toiling for the bread that sustained it. We see Lincoln—a type of all the best—in the rough garb of poverty, his mind hungering for knowledge, his body toiling for the bread that sustained it. We see Lincoln—a type of all the best—in the rough garb of poverty, his mind hungering for knowledge, his body toiling for the bread that sustained it. We see Lincoln—a type of all the best—in the rough garb of poverty, his mind hungering for knowledge, his body toiling for the bread that sustained it.

Because a Type.

The reason is that nothing was then visible of the stuff in him to warrant one the fires of men, which have since made him the wonder of history and to interest us so to the last detail of his life. Nor was there in his youth any indication to warrant the belief that even when the young man knew that he was rightly placed he was to be thrust into power. So Abraham Lincoln, listening to or the log cabin, or the flatboat, or the village store, was but a type of the poor boy, country bred, with a taste for books.

The first writer of pathetic—but it is what Lincoln called us. We said: "God must have loved the common people, for he made so many of them." But the divinity of the statement—if of it, perhaps is due to the fact that up to the present time no man has been born to rule and our strong man rises from the great body of the people. Lincoln was one of them, because he was poor, schooled by adversity among the big rich and the so-called better classes of our country, armed by knowledge, clear vision and theoretical way, his life is a lesson to the young men of the country, for in his people have found a type of their own characters and hopes. Likewise, and that should be remembered, Lincoln's native and is so-powerful intellect, the mighty mind within, the workings of which we discuss.

I find that most young men who seek knowledge to do it after the work of the day's business is over, the light of day is heavy. Lincoln had to work from sunrise to sunset, and then to borrow candles that he might read. I am sure that there was nothing among men or nature, in Pittsburg and among the great cities of our country, except the wilderness and the primitive way, for life to a young man who was poor. Lincoln knew the shops, the manufacturing districts, the cities and the people, and from all these he gathered characters and formed likenesses. And that should be remembered. Lincoln's native and is so-powerful intellect, the mighty mind within, the workings of which we discuss.

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He Knew Poverty.

For Lincoln, too, was in life one with those young men of whom we are speaking, and who are the world's hope. He was, when growing to manhood, a poor boy, and when he began his life-struggle, as we have pictured the young man, we recognized, Lincoln himself, by his own grit or inherited by the lightning of events, determination and the elements of character that were to make him great. He had the indomitable will, the perseverance, the energy to acquire that polish which is supposed to come from the schools and which, indeed, colleges and universities do help to develop. He had the ambition to acquire that polish which is supposed to come from the schools and which, indeed, colleges and universities do help to develop. He had the ambition to acquire that polish which is supposed to come from the schools and which, indeed, colleges and universities do help to develop. He had the ambition to acquire that polish which is supposed to come from the schools and which, indeed, colleges and universities do help to develop. He had the ambition to acquire that polish which is supposed to come from the schools and which, indeed, colleges and universities do help to develop.

Advice to Parents.

Many who work to provide for their people or relatives yearn to give them a better chance than they had themselves, even though they work while the others are idle and enjoy gentleness. Sentimentalists are the theorists who advise the poor to be content with what they have, and the rich to be generous to the poor. Neither of these classes will help us. A thing of practical value is that will be made beneficial to many. I find that my children are in the habit of asking me for money for all sorts of things and I am not willing to give it to them. I find that my children are in the habit of asking me for money for all sorts of things and I am not willing to give it to them. I find that my children are in the habit of asking me for money for all sorts of things and I am not willing to give it to them.

I favor a radical reformation where a new propaganda of great economic reform is needed, and I favor a radical reformation where a new propaganda of great economic reform is needed, and I favor a radical reformation where a new propaganda of great economic reform is needed, and I favor a radical reformation where a new propaganda of great economic reform is needed.

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4% to 5½%

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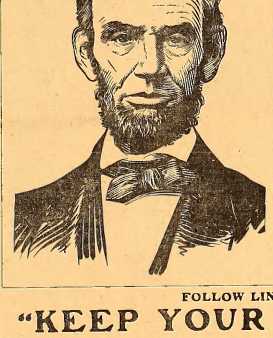
Do You Keep Your Business in Your Hat Like Lincoln?

Lincoln's real desk, in whose drawers and pigeon holes, so to speak, all his more important notes and memoranda were deposited, was a tall silk hat. This figures in his business papers, for he writes, somewhat unprofessionally, to a fellow lawyer, whose correspondence he had neglected:

"When I received the letter I put it in the old hat, and buying a new one the next day, the old one was sct aside, and so the letter was lost sight of for a time."

The *Derby Desk Company* offers to the business man of today in their sanitary flat top desks every appliance for the keeping of business systems, card records, correspondence, etc., in a systematic and time saving way. Many modern business men, like Lincoln, literally keep their business in their hats, because they do not take advantage of modern office furniture.

DERBY DESK COMPANY
311 WABASH AVENUE
Everything for the office.



Lincoln's Rule for Living

"DO NOT worry, eat three square meals a day, say your prayers, be courteous to your creditors, *keep your digestion good*, exercise, go slow and go easy. Maybe there are other things that your special case requires to make you happy, but, my friend, these, I reckon, will give you a good lift."

A. Lincoln

FOLLOW LINCOLN'S WORDS OF WISDOM

"KEEP YOUR DIGESTION GOOD"

When you have Dyspepsia, Indigestion, or any form of Stomach Trouble, you can eat what you want and eat heartily if you take

KODOL

Starvation seems a strange remedy for any disease. Yet starvation by *rigorous* diet was once generally resorted to in case of indigestion or other stomach trouble. Even yet it is sometimes tried.

Such a remedy is worse than useless. Every day of life consumes a portion of the tissue of the human body. The food we eat serves to repair this waste, and you can't build up the system by withholding material for the purpose.

If the stomach is in such condition that it cannot furnish it, the task must be performed without the stomach's assistance. Kodol is the only preparation that does accomplishes this. There are others which act on certain kinds of food, but Kodol is the only one which digests them all as the stomach normally digests them.

Man is so constituted that he needs a variety of food, to reduce the variety always produces bad results.

In fact, in most cases in a hundred, indigestion is due to lack of some of the elements which constitute the natural digestive juices, usually to the absence of hydrochloric acid for the stomach.

It is by the action of these juices that food is reduced to a form in which it can be transformed into living tissue. With any of them lacking, it is easy to see that the process of digestion cannot be perfectly performed.

With the single exception of Kodol, all preparations for the relief of indigestion lack certain of these elements. Consequently, they cannot digest all kinds of food.

Kodol completely and at once digests all the food you eat—no matter what, nor how, nor where you eat it.

Kodol does this because it contains, in scientific combination, all of Nature's digestive elements.

It is compounded from the elements of all the digestive juices—all the elements of all the juices—not just a few of them.

Like these juices, Kodol is liquid in form. Thus, you see, it is sure to have in it what every is needed, no matter what that element may be.

There are a great many people either suffering from chronic or nervous dyspepsia, or in a fair way to do so—just because they have misused or neglected their stomachs.

There isn't any necessity for this. Any one who wants a healthy stomach can have it. Merely take a little care of the stomach when it is working properly and take Kodol just as soon as it commences to go wrong.

Kodol will find the weak spot. It will take the place of anything that is missing and let the good work of digesting go on. It will increase the secretion of those natural juices. It will make the stomach feel good. It will make it work right.

Don't resort to stimulating tonics. Such drugs simply urge the already overworked stomach to renewed exertions.

It is like spurring a tired horse. For a moment he responds. Then outraged Nature resumes itself and he falls in a heap. Sedatives are equally ineffective. At first they deaden pain, but afterward comes the reaction, and keener suffering than before.

What the stomach needs is rest. To obtain it a substitute must be found for the natural digestive juices. Kodol is the only substitute which accomplishes Nature's results by Nature's own methods.

You can easily determine when the digestive organs are failing to do their work. There will be soureness of the stomach, rising of gas and acrid, nauseating fluid, dragging pain in pit of the stomach, "heartburn," severe headaches, lassitude and dullness, etc.

When any of these symptoms are noted use **Kodol.** It gives the stomach perfect rest by digesting what you eat. No dieting is necessary. Eat all the good food you want, build up the system, and at the same time relieve the stomach from all responsibility. The rest will restore it to its natural condition and soon effect a complete cure. This is the only rational and common sense method of curing Nature.

OUR GUARANTEE.

Go to your druggist today and get a dollar bottle. Then after you have used the entire contents of the bottle, if you can honestly say that it has not done you any good, return the bottle to the druggist and he will refund your money without question or delay. We will then repay the druggist.

Don't hesitate; all druggists know that our guarantee is good. This offer applies to the large bottle only and to but one in a family.

The dollar bottle contains 2½ times as much as the fifty cent bottle.

Kodol is prepared at the laboratories of E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

Why Is Fat?

It is a fact that fat people live the longest. Why is fat? Is it because of their habits, or is it because of their nature? Is it because they are not very sick all their lifetime? Is it because they are not very sick all their lifetime? Is it because they are not very sick all their lifetime

An Ex-Slave's Tribute to the Emancipator.

BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

(Copyright, 1909, by the Chicago Tribune.)

When I look back I seem to see that almost the first name I learned, after I learned my own, was that of Abraham Lincoln, the great Virginia plantation where I was born, was that of Abraham Lincoln, who, forty-six years ago last month, signed the proclamation which set my people free.

The circumstances under which I first heard the name of Lincoln are clear to me at this time. When the war broke out I was a little more than six months old, and consequently I remember nothing of the war myself. But I remember very distinctly the effect which the war had upon the people by whom I was surrounded. I remember the great excitement which prevailed, the presence of soldiers, the passing to and fro of regiments, and the many stories of war that were told.

My mother was the cook on our plantation. She was a woman who was held in high esteem by her owners, and this was probably the reason why I was given the task of carrying the meals from the kitchen to the dining room of the "big house," a number of rods away. I was large enough to perform this service, but small enough to be somewhat in the way, and I remember on more than one occasion I was severely scolded for being under foot.

Many a night before I was five years old I have been awakened to find the room of my mother filled with our neighbors, who had come in to discuss the latest news from the front. "Marse Lincoln," they invariably had that name, "has issued a proclamation," or "Marse Lincoln" is going to do this or that. Usually they would express the opinion that Lincoln was a good man, but that he was making a mistake in the course he was pursuing. Sometimes they would express the opinion that Lincoln was a kind man, but that he was being overpowered by his advisers.

Attracted by Lincoln.

Among the causes of the many people on the plantation during the war, all their friends and hopes of freedom were in some way or other aligned with the name of Lincoln. Even the religious songs which they sang had this name interwoven in them. Words of deliverance and salvation were adapted with thoughts of freedom. I cannot now adequately describe the effect of the name of Lincoln upon the people by whom I was surrounded. His name was spoken with reverence and love.

There is one of my old Aunts who had a big, full voice, who used to sing a song in which she would say, "I am going to see Linkum," and then she would tell how she was going to live with him after she got there. During all the succeeding day, and long after the war was over, I would hear her singing, "I'm going to see the Linkum," and she would tell how she was going to live with him after she got there, and would even pretend to sit down in order to enjoy the comfort of it. "Yes, sir, honey," she would say, "I'm a-goin' to Linkum, honey, and I'm a-goin' to sit down in front of the fire with him, and I'm a-goin' to be free."

How Much It Over Him.

At the point here given by me there will be noticed many differences between the old north and south. How much the country as a whole—the north, the south, the east and the west—owes to Abraham Lincoln, I do not believe any one could fully express. Even for those who were good friends to the Emancipator, it probably will not be fully appreciated for a generation to come. It is only as the years go by and we are able to study his career in a calm, unprejudiced way that we can form any adequate conception of what he did for the country. The time will come when the north will honor Lincoln, not because he was great, but because, despite his greatness, he was so good and so sympathetic. In order to feel the sympathy which existed between Lincoln and the humblest citizen of the republic, one had to be a member of the race which was held in slavery. The relation between master and slave was peculiar. On the one hand, the master was quick to resent any attack from without upon the slave, but, on the other hand, he felt perfectly free to criticize and punish the slave himself when he felt that punishment was deserved. In the same way, while the slaves were ready to fight in defense of their masters, they were equally ready to criticize and to punish them when they felt that punishment was deserved. So it was possible for one to become a close friend of the other and attention to mingle with another man's love for his master the love and warm regard for himself which he felt for

Slavery Not Cause of War.

Under the influence of slavery the south was fast getting out of touch and sympathy with the spirit of the age, and of our modern industrial life.

South Out of Touch.

Under the influence of slavery the south was fast getting out of touch and sympathy with the spirit of the age, and of our modern industrial life.

Slavery Not Cause of War.

of slavery which is so distressing at this day and time. Slavery was the cause of the war, the condition, or the occasion of the war.

All these things did not seem so clear to me when I was a child as they do now, but I was aware in a vague way that there was something which always made me feel sad and unhappy when I heard the name of Lincoln mentioned. I remember that I used to wish that I could see him, and that I thought that if I could only see him I would be happy. I remember that I used to think that if I could only see him I would be free from the fear of the slave-trader, who, I was told, was always trying to get hold of me and carry me off to Cuba, where I would be worked to death. I remember that I used to think that if I could only see Lincoln I would be free from the fear of the overseer, who frequently used the switch on the backs of my mother and my sister. I remember that I used to think that if I could only see Lincoln I would be free from the fear of the patrollers, who would sometimes catch me when I was off the plantation without a pass, and whip me.

Lincoln Was Kind.

Of course, I was not long in learning that Lincoln was kind, and that he was a friend to the slaves, but I was not able to understand why he was assassinated. I was not able to understand why he was assassinated. I have not experienced any bitterness toward the white people of the south because of the fact that they formerly held my people in slavery, but I have sometimes felt bitterness toward those who have tried to make it appear that Lincoln was not the friend of the slaves, and that he was not the friend of the white people of the south. I have sometimes felt bitterness toward those who have tried to make it appear that Lincoln was not the friend of the slaves, but that he was

A Justification of Andrew Johnson.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF ALEXANDER DEL MAR.

1866 and in its message to congress in which he proposed a definite plan of reconstruction on the basis of amnesty, an oath of future loyalty, and the refusal of all persons excepting from such offense.

Fails to Johnson.

When he endeavored, regarding the senate, to prevent a division down the presidential line, and to unite the moderates of both parties practically in his purposes to defeat him, and they were opposed in a body by the radicals, Mr. Johnson appealed to Senator Fessenden, Senator Grimes, and Senator Phillips, in a speech at the Capitol, to unite and trust for eight years to him "not at the feet of Andrew Johnson, but at the feet of the people who elected him." On the 22d of April, 1866, the physically incapable of locomotion through the effects of a paralytic stroke, Johnson made his way overtaxing to the capitol to address a serenading party of the Union league here. Among the speakers who were a political set to "hold Moses and Pharaoh" if it were in this town formed the occasion of a speech in view with Mr. Lincoln. The occasion was the 22d of April.

The president received an hourly and took notice of the passages in the book which had been marked for his attention, and these passages afforded to those better acquainted with the facts no less than to me a flavor of the negations and positions favorable to my. The other was: "There are higher qualities than mere intellect, and there are qualities with the absence of which even intellect is impotent. Among these are the highest degree of honesty, of truthfulness, of unselfishness, of moral courage, and of patriotism." Another was a political text of "Gold Money and Paper Money." It was this book

Lincoln and His Relations with Congress.

By SENATOR SHELBY M. CULLOM.

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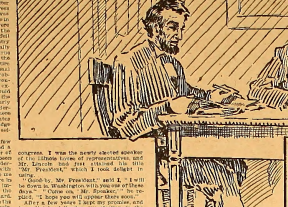
CONGRESS, in the days of Abraham Lincoln, was a very different body from what it is today. The personnel of its membership was in many of its ways better, but there was also more bitterness, more personal feeling, and greater interest in congressional affairs. Many of the members were greatly criticised at the time of Lincoln's inauguration on the ground that the cabinet which he had selected was composed of men who were not in sympathy with the people, placed together fully to him and fell to quarreling among themselves. It was through this quarreling that Lincoln was enabled to have his policies. To be sure especially were opposed those with the latter policy of the war, but disagreeing as they did upon the methods of conducting it they were powerless to defeat the measures which he proposed.

Lincoln's relations with congress were of a very peculiar character. He was a member of that body for two years, and was one of the most active members of the Thirtieth congress. He was the only elected member from Illinois of the Whig party, and was the leader of that party in the house. He was elected speaker of the house of representatives, and Mr. Lincoln took from Illinois the title of "Honest Abe," which I took delight in giving him.

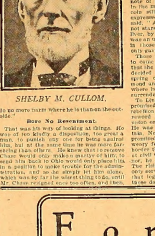
"Good-by, Mr. President," said I. "I will see down in Washington with you one of these days." "Come on, Mr. Speaker. You re-



member me," said Lincoln, with a merry twinkle in his eye. "I shall be happy to welcome you." And I was there a month or two later to attend the inauguration and witness the oath of office administered to the president and I asked him: "Mr. Lincoln, how do you feel?" "Why, I feel like a man who has been tarred and feathered and ridden on a rail," he replied. "Then you are not happy?" I said. "Happy, no," he answered. "I am not happy, but I am resigned."

Brilliant Crowd.

There were many great and historical men at both the house and senate buildings during the days during the civil war, and many of them, I remember, were present during the days of reconstruction immediately following. Among the men who were prominent in the house during the Thirtieth congress I remember Vallandigham, of Ohio, who was defeated for governor of that state because of his sympathy with the rebellion. There was Fernando of Maine, who was the secretary of the treasury during the disabled Buchanan. Mr. Clarke, whom I met in the house, was a member of the Thirtieth congress, and he was a very able man. I remember well that the country never had the strength of Thad Stevens. There was John Sherman in the senate, even then one of the leaders, have to become the secretary of the treasury and one of the leaders of the senate. I had made up my mind to attend an inaugurate second to none. Other men of the period were Fessenden of Maine, who died as a result of the treasonable plot to kill Lincoln, Chesterton Arthur, president Arthur, Senator Trumbull of Illinois was one of the leaders of the senate during the period of the war. Some of the prominent men of the senate were Fessenden of Indiana, Wilson of Massachusetts, Chandler, Henderson, Benjamin of Missouri, Chandler of Michigan, were prominent men during the period of the war. In the early part of Lincoln's administration



SHELBY M. CULLOM.

do up every room where he is that on short notice.

Here No Resentment.

That was his way of looking at things. He was of no kindly disposition, but even a man who pained him very much would not resent it, but at the same time he was more forbearing than he was forgiving. He was not a man who would make a point of strife, he would rise back to Ohio would only please him, he was patient to a great degree for the attentions, and so he always let his ideas, Mr. Chase resigned from office, and then

one day, much to the chagrin of the secretary of the treasury, he received his resignation.

My own striking illustration of Mr. Lincoln's forbearance was in the case of Mr. Chase's appointment by the president as chief justice of the United States to fill vacancies left by the resignation and subsequent death of the treasury. It so happened that I was in the senate when the nomination was sent in by Mr. Lincoln to fill the position left vacant by the appointment as chief justice. The days were dark and I remember the vote which that passed between them. They were both old friends. Mr. Chase had been a member of the cabinet of Lincoln, and the president-elect per suspected that he hoped that Mr. Chase would be the last man to fill the important office.

The first session to congress the year I was in the senate, I recall, it, a number of these questions and problems as to actual conditions were going to be faced. A happy and optimistic view of every situation was taken, and I remember well that the president-elect always said that they were those who were pessimistic about their own doing. At the time the secession movement was getting fast. Governor Yates carrying his famous force of 300 poles all over the state of Illinois, and I was one of the leaders in the movement to raise troops for the national colonels. Mr. Lincoln discussed the matter with me many times, and these two weeks, after starting the rebellion, he was in the city of Washington, and the president-elect was not here unheeded.

Note of Determination.

In other words Mr. Lincoln determined to congress that the country would cross by highway and they were many conventions. It was considered in their passage to Washington that the people would be given a taste of what secession meant, and the people in the south of those who need it their lives and all their property would be exposed to the ravages of war. Mr. Lincoln's inaugural address was delivered in the presence of a house divided against itself could not stand, and that I heard him declare, by the way, and I never confess that it was a great speech, and I was proud to have been a member of the senate when it was delivered. In this case may be described as fine.

As other months and days, but now came was to enter retaliation of Lincoln's famous proclamation of emancipation. The people of the north were not ready for the war, and in raising troops the campaigns against Richmond they were driven in the first battles, which were the occasion of bitter and unpardonable criticism.

I remember that there was a proper of the president itself. He tried to use the power of the executive wisely, but was himself very much misled before he took the responsibility of the war. He was a man of the greatest statesmanship. He was perfectly of age into the presidency. Now, and to attack a delegate of the people, and he was not a man who would worry but were not disposed to cross the president. I remember from the statesmen in general war. With his genius for the country for he had the manners to be his bidding. The president was driven in the first battles, they were driven to cross the seas of modern effort to subdue both before it during the dark days as a political matter.

With the Country at Fever Heat.

WARTIME newspapers are apt to be full of the excitement of the hour, and the duty of bringing news and editorial opinion to the public is a serious one. Yet the Associated Press, the greatest newsgathering institution of modern times, has been able to maintain its high standard of accuracy and impartiality even in those days when it was necessary to print news of battles and political conventions and report to the public the utterances of statesmen and orators. The Associated Press has been the chief source of information for the people of the United States for more than half a century, and they will serve you well in the future as they have in the past.

A correspondent of the Memphis Appeal says:

"Parson Sypnoe, a Methodist preacher of Memphis, was in the habit of praying for the success of the Confederate arms in the days of Sherman's battery that it was taken from the Yankees. Sherman's battery that it was taken from the Yankees. Sherman's battery that it was taken from the Yankees.

How the South Now Regards Lincoln.

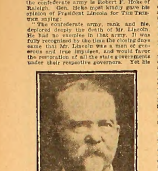
VIEWS OF EX-CONFEDERATES.

TIMES brings wonderful changes in the way of sentiment and feeling and every day now has been happier and more prosperous than the day that preceded it.

Four years more which have passed since the civil war came to an end. It took more than a century in England even to soften the feelings after the greatest of the civil wars, but the people of the United States have become much more nearly one and now the north and the south. The north and the west are more united than they have ever been in all the country's history. To look upon the estimation in which Abraham Lincoln is now held by some of the people during the dark days of civil war would have thought him to be the worst of men, a beast in form, but a human being beneath the fine outer coat and vindictive of the worst passions of mankind. Now, on the birthday anniversary of Lincoln, the 12th of February, Sunday next, in the greets of a nationwide celebration, a leading member of the south, N. C. Vogan, has spoken up nobly. As the following letter will show:

"One of the most startling and significant of the modern-day signs is Robert E. Hodge of Birmingham, Ala., has just lately been appointed one of the commissioners of Lincoln Park.

"The southerner may come and the northerner depart the South of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Hodge is a native of Alabama and a son of Mr. Lincoln. He was a man of great genius and true patriotism, and he has left the recognition of all the state's progressive leaders their respective positions. To the



FRANK D. O'BRIEN.

death, while seeming to be the benevolence public ethically which it was quite when he was in the south. He was a man of the south, but he was a man of the north. He was a man of the south, but he was a man of the north. He was a man of the south, but he was a man of the north, and that law of order not more distinctly among the people of the north than in the south. Lincoln's leading principle was to appeal to the great struggle. Those two stand out as the most prominent characters of the great, tragic drama, overlapping all the rest. They are called forth each by the other.

Nowhere in these particulars so true now with in the north as it was previous to the civil war. In their spirit brought to the south. Lincoln's spirit has come to be largely control in all sections of the union and he revered and reverence from the south.

"If there should be anything to make the people of a superior character and a nature to be the worst of men, a beast in form, but a human being beneath the fine outer coat and vindictive of the worst passions of mankind. Now, on the birthday anniversary of Lincoln, the 12th of February, Sunday next, in the greets of a nationwide celebration, a leading member of the south, N. C. Vogan, has spoken up nobly. As the following letter will show:

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FRANK D. O'BRIEN.

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Critical Period of Lincoln's Career.

By HORACE WHITE.

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THE critical period in the life of Abraham Lincoln was that which followed his nomination for the presidency by the Republican party and preceded his inauguration as president. In the century's progress and the lapse of time the importance of this period has been underestimated. It happened just when nothing in fact had been settled. The belief is widespread, indeed, that Lincoln's election had in fact been the principal event. Secession followed and the war was inevitable. So the country has been told for many years and so it has learned to believe.

At Springfield, Ill., on Nov. 20, 1860, three days after the election, Lincoln received a letter from Browning, in which the question was asked by Senator Trumbull, John M. Palmer, and Richard Yates, the Illinois members of congress, why something of state meeting that would, by conciliatory measures, prevent the threat of the extra session of congress which was then about to break and not yet come. He wished to "fix the record" for life, and to see whether the connection in the state between the Republican party and the Union could not be carried into the winter. The proposed state meeting at his home should be postponed and not "precipitated." It should be over the following month and privately handed down to posterity as the act of the state and not as the act of the party.

I have referred to this call for the Republican organization with entire confidence that it was whenever it shall be in power it will conduct the government in the most complete conformity to the principles of the constitution, and as perfect liberty to choose and employ their own means to effect their own ends as the preserving peace therein will allow; and that it will be the duty of those who have ever been under my administration, and who have assisted me for Mr. Lincoln have expected and will so to be, to do all in their power to secure to him the same, that unbiased authority to which he is equally entitled as any person who has ever been elected to the office of president. In this way, which the Republicans have been so long and so patiently enduring, we shall be able to pass through this period of danger, and avoid the possibility of a crisis. Discussions per se are not to be feared. Our cause is right and union, precisely because they produce their best results when they are conducted in the most serious and candid manner. Hold back leaders and friends who there are to be endangered by the union of the states and the settlement. With what you have to do, and you will be able to do it. Your every proposition is the work of a statesman. If after all the people of the north desire to suppress any righteous demand of the south, whatever may be the purpose may be entitled to it. Such is the sentiment which pervades Mr. Trumbull's letter, and which I have no doubt represents the sentiment which pervades Mr. Trumbull's letter, and which I have no doubt represents the sentiment which pervades Lincoln's leadership at this juncture.

Letters to Trumbull.

The following letters from Lincoln throw light on his attitude toward compromise measures:

[Private, strictly confidential.]

"Springfield, Ill., Dec. 16, 1860.—Hon. L. Trumbull—My Dear Sir: Last night I wrote compromise. In the question of carrying the election I am not in favor of any compromise which does not first concede that the dangerous groups—last into which some of our friends have got—shall be turned back. Nor even so if it shall seem the time has come when such concession can be safely made, which I do not believe it has.

"Yours truly, A. LINCOLN." MS.

"Springfield, Ill., Dec. 17, 1860.—Hon. Lyman Trumbull—My Dear Sir: Since writing you my brother's letter, which I suppose you have seen, I have received a letter from Washington which I think indicates a disposition on the part of the territorial question, I am for fighting rather than to let it be settled upon the principle of "don't care for an honest enforcement of the constitutional rights of all the states.

"Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, and Mr. Ewing, of Kentucky, are now writing me letters. Gov. Seward is here and will be here all night; even gratified. I have written you a copy of the letter to Gilmer.

"Yours truly, A. LINCOLN." MS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

"Springfield, Ill., Dec. 19, 1860.—Hon. Lyman Trumbull—My Dear Sir: Thurlow Weed has been here, and is now gone. He and I left on a train of cars, he then taking one which I drew up and wrote, at the suggestion of many friends, and which has been published and unanimously supported by our friends in the north. I have not yet seen Governor Seward, and, even if I should, Weed would not allow me to see him, first of all, rather will you and Mr. Palmer, and I think it would be best for Mr. Seward to see you before he sees me. Please show this letter to Mr. Palmer and send it to him, and let him send for me before he leaves.

"Yours truly, A. LINCOLN." MS.

Only One Appeal.

The first of the three letters is interesting as showing Lincoln's attitude toward the proposition to submit to the states the question of giving congress power to interfere with slavery in the states where it existed. The second was but a repetition of what he had already said. The third shows emphatic scorn of the "don't care" policy of Douglas and the northern states should "evolve" their own way out of the difficulty. It was the only appeal he ever made to the south, and even that was addressed to prominent northern leaders.

"Springfield, Ill., Dec. 24, 1860.

"Hon. Lyman Trumbull—

"My Dear Sir: I expect to be able to offer Mr. Blair a place in the cabinet, but I cannot do so yet for determinate on the matter to be entirely satisfied.

"Governor Seward spoke here very much in opposition to the letter to Gov. Gilmer. I could not be surprised by order, or anything of the kind, of the president. I am not sure I will have him, but if I grow clear of it I will not be likely to change, excessive publicity of matters of this sort is not desirable after the inauguration. This will give the public more feeling of security and the people will proceed somewhat as they would if there was no change at all over.

"Yours truly, A. LINCOLN." MS.

Lincoln had unquestionably its views to demand back by no means all that the south would, and it would grant much to prevent secession. Nothing could be more surprising Weed than to suppose any of the Republican plan to surrender the Kansas compromise, the Missouri compromise, the Dred Scott decision, the Lecompton constitution, or the principle that slavery is not to be carried into the territories by congress, so as to deny them any slavery unless they choose to do so, but would to take slaves thither. Those principles were the very essence of the party which was created to resist and defeat them, and which had established themselves in their opposition only to the extent of one state to refuse to enforce them. Therefore he did not consider the election of Lincoln as a reason why the south should begin a practical fight. This was before, however, when the Republican party, during three months, had power and opportunity to suppress the Dred Scott decision, to repeal the fugitive slave law, to prevent the reproduction of slavery in the territories, or to do away with the Lecompton constitution. What would it have done? Would it have undertaken to suppress by force the southern states? Would it have addressed itself to this task with the energy of the north? The effects of speech, however, was to convince many southern people that the north would not fight, and that the south could secede peacefully. The south did not rely on it at all must be secured to the Republican party by the election of Lincoln on the restricted question would be consolidated by him.

On the Brink of War.

The people of the United States on the brink of the most terrible war that has ever been waged between civilized nations in our country's history. They promise the last words that the north had nearly lost its way to such that before the country could be saved from the south. Lincoln was the first president of the Republican party to be elected by the people, because parties, and its most conspicuous leader, was not eager, but hurried between the two sections. He was through the war and after with nothing to say or do either through ignorance of the subject, or regarding it as beyond his powers, or worst of all, from a desire to conciliate the south. Typical of the indecision was Mr. Davis and Lincoln Stanton, born in 1862, on the question to enlist slaves for service of troops, in which:

"What I have said will make each reader know that I do not favor the proposition; but I do not wish to be misunderstood. I do not say that I will not be compelled to do it. I do not say that I will not be compelled to do it. I do not say that I will not be compelled to do it

Southern View of Davis.

By Clark Howell, Editor of Atlanta Constitution.

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HISTORY has only her full records in reckoning with posterity the supremacy of Abraham Lincoln as the savior of the nation and of slavery. With a difference that is infinite in scale, and not exclusive of the universal devotion of enlightened achievement, it presents itself justly in the same relation to the virtues of the men of the South and those from the North who defend it.

Measuring by time-honored standards, Jefferson Davis was the greatest American statesman of his generation. Measured by the standards of the present day, he was the greatest statesman that America has ever produced.

That the settlement of the issue he represented would for the generation a century of great wars ranging in history, and would put the personality of Lincoln where but great men of the world's history have their permanent incentive and personal inspiration.

The situation is essentially parallel to that of Lincoln. Davis was the leader of a movement which, in the form in which it was presented, was foredoomed to failure. Lincoln was the leader of a movement which, in the form in which it was presented, was foredoomed to success. Both were the leaders of movements which, in the form in which they were presented, were foredoomed to failure. Both were the leaders of movements which, in the form in which they were presented, were foredoomed to success.

Conference Was Professional.

The conference was conducted on professional lines. The opportunity of meeting and exchanging experiences with fellow-workers in the same line of business could be embraced.

Overwhelming interest was aroused by Dr. Janeway during the latter part of the session.

Absence of economy of munitions and resources.

In the spiritually admirable and historic of the people, the absence of the economy of munitions from the entire necessity.

There is with us many an ignoble disadvantage. After the rules of the gallantry and the fair play of the battlefield, we are not to be forced to provide sufficient equipment for the failure of the confederacy and, unfortunately, the historical chronicling of defeated heroes.

The South was not well equipped as any conception of its due to well equipped as any conception of its due to well equipped as any proportion of communication. Its defense on all West Point, its civil and political life was shattered. Its military establishment was the result of the long training of generations of war by the valiant of Florida Point, and his record as United States senator from that state is permanently illustrated in the annals of valor, in military and political policy, and acknowledged in the world.

An impartial estimate of the comparative material resources and opportunities for waging war with economy, direction, and organization, the early part of the confederacy prepared for the successful system in strategic movements, and the early part of the war, and that the federal authorities were guilty of blunders regarded as equally lamentable, and disposed by the all concerning the causes of victory.

As Financier and Statesman.

The history of congressional authority in that by Hamilton, administered by Gallatin, and by Jefferson, and by Jackson, and with the exception of a few years, the history of the executive of the federal government. The failure of these leaders, with the exception of a few years, the history of the executive of the federal government. The failure of these leaders, with the exception of a few years, the history of the executive of the federal government.

Jefferson Davis cannot be challenged in the matter of patriotism. His every public and private act, including the history of the South in the United States senate, proves that he was a patriot. He was not a man of opposition to coercion, the policy of secession was no more to be regretted than that of many distinguished men who today view the subordination of state sovereignty with the gravest concern. The secession was the logical doctrine of the sovereignty of the individual states, the doctrine of secession never would have been resorted to, the struggle which had finally resulted the stage when it was necessary to or cause more than of the war.

He was as patriotic and devoted, from his eagle, as Lincoln, though we believe today he would not a persecute the latter's principles. His loyalty for constitutional opposition was his motive for patriotism.

Both were sectional in a and essentially great. Lincoln was selected by one the three of Presidential success by the development of the Republican party, and Davis by the entire sectional unity of the South. The ultimate legacy of the civil war is a reunited and invincible America.

Gave Away Manuscript.

"The old fashioned carpet bag we carried when we were boys," said a well known man, "was not a fact and not a theory of the story teller, and pictured him as favoring our modern conditions in Lincoln's life. It seems that the old carpet bag was a necessity in the days when railroads were few and the means of the famous debates with Douglas and had entered his office when the carpet bag. This had been left with a relative, who, when he came to look for it, found that the moths had left but little to be desired.

After Lincoln's death the family was often in need of money and some of his manuscripts being the carpet bag and his executrix they were sold. Among the lot was the manuscript speech of Lincoln, and a number of pieces would be displayed and the manuscript allowed to remain. However, in manner a portion of the manuscript was given away, and in this manner it has come to an end. Out of these cuttings, the bag, being tattered and in the way, it and its precious contents were thrown into the fire, and the manuscript was burned. Lincoln's remarkable memory remained the best part of the old speech and not a thought or word was lost. The speech was delivered in the interests of unity, but it is also worthy.

"My friends, today closes the formation of this campaign. The starting and the finish are over, and there remains but the progress between the two. This campaign is made and is finished by friends—friends personal, political friends. I trust—may I be indulged in the closing moments of a political contest—in saying to myself a word by way of the personal? Whatever I have said or done in the campaign, through all I have said or done connected with any part of the constitution, the legal rights of the southern people, and especially the rights of persons legally and constitutionally held as property, and the rights of progress in business and their relationship to the states I have constantly desired.

"I have said the spread of slavery or new territory and such that what appeared to me to be a tendency to subvert the due principles of the government itself I was often constrained. To the best of my judgment I have said nothing, and I have done nothing, which I have not felt to be due and required any unfriendliness toward any one, and I therefore, I have constantly declared, as I really believed, the only difference between us was that they thought slavery was right and wrong. I have insisted that the success of no party or individual, and if I have in any manner led my friends to believe otherwise, I have done wrong, and I now repent it.

"But in some respects the contest has been painful to me—sorrowful and tearful—and where I and have been constantly accused of having said or done something which has produced some unfriendliness with some of my friends. As it were, and cannot find, have made it intentionally in this. I have confessed my errors and might have committed others.

"Another has been sacrificed to me. God knows how sincerely I prayed that this thing might pass from me, but it was not to be spared. I plead no insensibility to political honors, but I have no desire to conceal that they are to me valueless. And the whole struggle resolves itself into the old ground of interest, which is variously stated. It exists, with unyielding humility, in the minds of it, and perhaps I would, in connection, gladly agree that Judge Douglas should never be President, but I am not in office as long as we both or I live."

THE CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO

Capital $4,000,000.00

Surplus and Profits $3,700,000.00

The Continental National Bank of Chicago was established in 1883. ¶ The great growth in our business since that time is due to the successful application of policies which have brought the name of this Bank to the thoughtful attention of business men and bankers in all parts of the country. Our large list of correspondents from among all the States and Territories of the Union places us in the enjoyment of unrivaled facilities and sources of information, and we invite Manufacturers, Merchants, Individuals, Banks and Bankers to open accounts with us and avail themselves of our superior facilities.

OFFICERS

GEORGE M. REYNOLDS, President — HERMAN WALDECK, Asst. Cashier
ALEX. ROBERTSON, Vice President — F. H. ELMORE, Asst. Cashier
WM. G. SCHROEDER, Cashier — WILDER HATTERY, Asst. Cashier
BENJ. S. MAYER, Asst. Cashier — J. R. WASHBURN, Asst. Cashier

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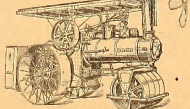
THE GREAT AMERICAN WAR EAGLE "OLD ABE"

ALL I AM IN THE WORLD I OWE TO THE OPINION OF ME WHICH THE PEOPLE EXPRESS WHEN THEY CALL ME HONEST OLD ABE" *Lincoln.*

CASE TRACTION ENGINES FOR STEAM PLOWING & GENERAL PURPOSES

CASE FIRE PROOF STEEL THRESHER


CASE STEAM ROAD ROLLER

¶ What we are in the agricultural world we owe to the good opinion the threshermen and grain growers have formed through sixty-six years of intimate practical acquaintance with the various kinds of threshing machines and engines manufactured and sold under our world-famous trade-mark now known as "*Old Abe.*"

¶ In our progress, that trade-mark, associated as it is with the name of one of the most wholesome characters in American history, has been a source of constant inspiration.

¶ "*Old Abe*" stands for all that is best in threshing machinery. Threshermen of all nations have learned through experience to regard it as a positive guaranty of highest efficiency, painstaking construction, and the most advanced and practical ideas.

¶ "Trust to the good sense of the American people," said the great emancipator. This sound advice is one of the cardinal policies of our business. The immensity of our business is convincing proof of the wisdom of such a policy. We rely upon the good judgment of the people to do the rest.

¶ Case Threshers and Engines are honestly made and sold and are of the very few kinds of agricultural machines that, by their operation, the user earns not only the money with which to pay for them but large dividends upon the investment.

BUY CASE GOODS
THEY ARE STANDARD

J·I·CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO.
INCORPORATED
RACINE·WIS·U·S·A

THE TRADE MARK OF THE LARGEST FACTORY IN THE WORLD
DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO THE MANUFACTURE OF
THRESHING MACHINERY & ROAD ROLLERS

Annual Capacity 2,000,000 Bushels

RICE MALT & GRAIN CO.

Choice Grades of Malt

To improve the quality of your Beer, Ale or Stout buy your Malt from the Rice Malt & Grain Company. They will give you the best Malt that experience and ability can produce from High-Grade Barley.

Melting by FLOOR SYSTEM ONLY

Offices: Traders' Bldg., 253 La Salle Street CHICAGO

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MURPHY & CO. Milk Dealers

Wholesale and Retail
ALL GOODS PASTEURIZED
Creameries:
Sycamore, Ill. Virgil, Ill.
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The Chicago Sunday Tribune.

FEBRUARY 7, 1909.

Chicago's Bulwarks: Center of Grain Trade; Banks on Sound Basis.

THE foremost grain market of the world —that is Chicago's distinction.

One of the most thrilling and importantchapters in the history of the city's progress overlooking commercial and industrial advancement deals with market crises. And the history of the grain market has its unexpected center has attended the city's progress in this respect as well.

Credit for the city's position as the greatest grain receiving and distributing market in the world belongs to the men of trade, whose constitutional predominance in the great world which has sprung up for its almost static over years have given to the world an example of the "stuff" that underlies the city's commercial and financial fame and which will continue to be manifested whatever its path of its task in giving the city its unbounded business importance. And today, filled with pride at its accomplishments, the city looks back upon the days when the fight for business supremacy and the forces of its efforts has not yet been exerted, and it will go steadily on toward realizing its position and commercial glory.

Chicago's banks, during the past month year of the financial flood of which overtook the institutions progress since the "stringency" days in 1893, the fairy story of the real, an incredible does it seem, when all the facts are known, that Chicago's banks of that time ever suspended payment.

On March 14, 1893, thirteen men, representing the city's banking interests, met in the then emerging community organized the board of trade clearing house. The object of the meeting was to form the fundamental principles and policies which have assisted in making the exchange the greatest institution of its existence. Those principles and principles have been adhered to with unswerving fidelity, and from them the institution has developed into the powerful factor in the commercial world it is today.

The preamble and constitution adopted in organization on the purposes set forth almost anything praise can. It asserts the control section of the city promotes as an emergency, and to prevent the evils of financial and commercial crises, and after the fashion of the men to remain in any important particular.

Fear of Hope.

The "original thirteen" had been engaged in the fullest trade of the city from the time of their organization. They were men of large and enthusiastic and although aware of the many obstacles in the way of progress they entered into their work determined to engage in to maintain in such that has since developed, and continues to develop. So they felt they were certainly supporting the city's interests and they always efforts had enough success to never jeopardy blindly into a thing. They didn't go far enough to suit them, but they didn't go reckless, because was one of the greatest of the city's progress. The history of the growth of great banks in the trade clearing and the boundless facilities to the west and south, which have made Chicago the center of more than two billion dollars of which were exchanged in 1908, is familiar to every one.

Many of the "original thirteen" are among the Chicago of today and its enabling institutions. Some of them are dead, but it may be said none of them has ever outgrown by many years here, hardly had begun the new century when the men who trained from that meeting back in 1893. At that time the total capital of the banks of the city was but $30,000,000, the surplus was $30,000, $19,127,000; the loans, and not more than $87,000,000. In this city's banking capital, Chicago city's banking institution was one of the largest in the world, and the total deposits were but $87,000,000. Today the capital is $70,000,000, the surplus $70,000,000, the loans $1,000,000,000, and the deposits $1,000,000,000.

Chicago's banking institutions have grown from New York than the city today to them for all possible purposes, and in the event of national failure vessel, and the uncertain of the banks of the country would be the first to call.

The board of trade was formed in South Water street, and, like the banks, was the assembly of liberal control "assembling" of the men of trade. Its purpose was to form organization a system of business methods by which conditions had proved that the grain centered would receive the best service. Because of the organization a system, the legislature of Illinois, in which the board of trade was organized, was induced to grant it a charter and arrive it the power and authority to regulate the trading practices and protect the trial conduct of its own members. The corporate powers granted by the charter were to the receiving of warehouse and elevator receipts from the owner of trading, and, while these have been materially "amended" since the day, the charter when superseded has been the foundation.

The organization of the board was a task when the exchange in 1859, obtained the service of only 1,000 members. The rules and form simple as one of the institution's greatest men, Joseph Seymour Dixon, who was a member of the board when the charter was introduced, except that it has been modified to accommodate the growth and expansion. The Chicago system of inspection and grading was the first to be adopted in the great world.

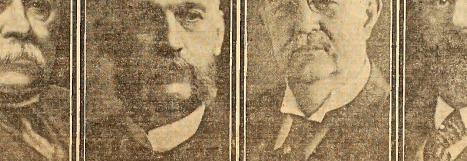
The Present Membership.

Prior to the granting of the new charter the membership had been limited to 1,600. Its power had materially, but when the new charter was granted the membership was increased to 1,900, and the membership of the board was theoretically comfortable. The new membership was increased to 2,000 as many accommodating quarters, and it was decided that the membership should be 2,000. The new building was occupied in 1885, and the membership was increased to 2,500. Another improvement was made. The great trading floor was enlarged, and the capacity of the grain in the elevators was increased. The present membership of the board is 1,402, and the number is almost at the limit, although the present elevators at the foot of the lake front are being built.

The trade in grain in Chicago in 1848, and includes many of Chicago's leading men. The first grain sold was shipped by the grain merchants. Dealers in grain were few, and the trade was in its infancy. Receipts of the first year were but 78,000 bushels, and many of the handful for organized boards of trade in the country. Chicago's trade was born with the pulse of the market. Every day the pulse beats, and the heart of the Chicago's trade is responsive. Every day the world follow the course of the Chicago course of the grain market. Every day the people of Chicago owner has taken advantage of its opportunities. Every day the board of trade directors and members have done their best to the benefit of its members.

The history of the board's commercial growth is a story of figures. In 1848 the receipts of grain were 78,000 bushels. In 1858 they were 2,000,000 bushels. In 1868 the receipts were 30,000,000 bushels. In 1878 they were 60,000,000 bushels. In 1888 they were 150,000,000 bushels. In 1898 they were 200,000,000 bushels. In 1908 they were 337,000,000 bushels. Figures never lie. They tell the story of growth in a way that no words can. They tell the story of the board of trade. They tell the story of Chicago. They tell the story of the grain market. They tell the story of the men who have made the board of trade what it is today.

Four Chicago Captains of Finance and Industry.



JOHN J. MITCHELL. JAMES B. FORGAN. ORSON SMITH. HIRAM N. SAGER.

And where grain shall be sold, and where it shall be received, and what grades of grain shall be delivered, are matters of the greatest importance to the grain trade. The board of trade has established the grades of grain, and has established the places where grain shall be received and delivered. The board of trade has established the grades of grain, and has established the places where grain shall be received and delivered. The board of trade has established the grades of grain, and has established the places where grain shall be received and delivered.

Establishing Grades.

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Establishing Places.

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Inspection.

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Weighing.

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Storage.

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Transportation.

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Trading.

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Speculation.

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Futures.

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Options.

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Arbitration.

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Clearing.

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Settlement.

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Delivery.

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Receipts.

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Shipments.

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Prices.

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Quotations.

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Reports.

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Statistics.

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Conclusion.

The history of the board of trade is a story of the growth of Chicago, and the enabling charters gathered many are the men who have made the board of trade what it is today. The organization of the board of trade and its membership mark of every one of great, thoughtful men who have made the board of trade what it is today. The organization of the board of trade and its membership mark of every one of great, thoughtful men who have made the board of trade what it is today.

FIRST STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF CHICAGO BANKS FOLLOWING THE GREAT FIRE OF 1871.

Banks	Capital.	Surplus and net profits.	Deposits	Loans and discounts.
First National bank	$1,000,000	$465,807	$1,465,807	$1,465,807
Third National bank	750,000	315,160	2,167,414	2,041,468
Merchants' National bank	500,000	149,084	1,054,178	1,054,178
Fifth National bank	750,000	137,647	1,675,764	1,675,764
Commercial National bank	500,000	279,794	1,725,353	1,725,353
Manufacturers' National bank	500,000	49,007	1,333,725	1,333,725
Union National bank	500,000	49,007	1,333,725	1,333,725
Continental National bank	500,000	45,373	1,000,000	1,000,000
Central National bank	500,000	45,373	1,000,000	1,000,000
Cook County National bank	200,000	3,815	498,909	498,909
Second National bank	300,000	3,815	498,909	498,909
Merchants' Loan and Trust Co	1,000,000	1,175,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Home National bank	200,000	3,815	498,909	498,909

Irrigation Means Emancipation from City Drudgery.

Great Irrigation Projects of the Government.

The writer's history of the progress attending the reclamation of the arid lands of the West has yet yours to write a book in. . . .everyone story cannot be other than a magnificent picture of a work that is not only wonderful in its achievement, but splendid in its purpose. Nothing in the whole period, by the imaginative poet or the matter-of-fact, a narrative of the accomplishments of the government of the United States would be in keeping with the wonderful story of the past. The reclamation of the treasury, century, when advertising the power of that, the business basis as action and the survival of the fittest.

To facilitate the narrative the work is divided into three general classes. The first comprises projects undertaken by the government which will be to increase the taxes to various, every phase of which would be a wonderful story but for the purpose in hand, the following brief outline is presented. Under the terms of the reclamation act the following projects have been undertaken:

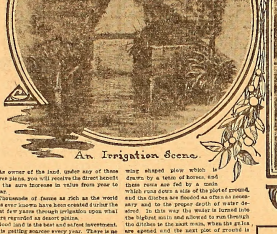
The earliest method of farming in the western states was by irrigation. Even before the Indian producing their crops by means of irrigation ditches, and afterward the Mexicans, and afterward, when the conquerors marched southward, they found the irrigation fields of the Pueblo Indians all the way to the Rio Grande.

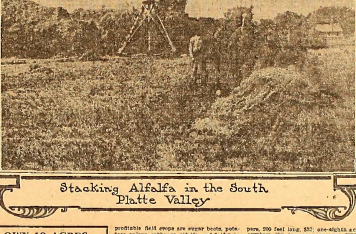
The Spanish missionaries carried on the operation of the Incas and Aztecs for the old centuries and there remains evidences of their presence along these lines of the southwestern part of the highest order of engineering skill. Some of the old irrigation ditches are in operation at the present day, and in the existing structures are found the principles of construction which are in use by the most modern engineers of the present time. In the valley of the Rio Grande, in Colorado, and in Utah, and in the irrigating structures are found the foundations of the old Spanish missions, and the architecture

An Irrigated Farm at the Doors of Denver for $3.00 a Week!

Health, Wealth, and Happiness for Every Tribune Reader Who Can Spare a Few Dollars Each Month.

The Chance of a Lifetime for Investors or Homeseekers to Profit by the Marvelous Results of Irrigation in Colorado—How Clerks, Stenographers, Factory Employes, Farmers, School Teachers, Merchants, Salesmen Can Now Easily Become Independent—No Matter Who, Where or What You Are, If You Are Ambitious to Own a Farm in the World's Greatest Garden Spot, You Should Write Me for Particulars of the Most Liberal Irrigated Land Offer Ever Made —Mail the Coupon Today.


An Irrigation Scene.


Stacking Alfalfa in the South Platte Valley.

BY W. W. WILCOX.

Sounds pretty bald, doesn't it?

A mysteriously rich, irrigated farm located right at the doors of Denver within easy reach of luxury markets, for only $156 a year—

—A sure no small fruit can thrive the most wonderful weather in other parts of the country would scarcely grow it.

Yet this is the offer that I make, and I submit it to all absolutely in every reader of this paper without misgivings or even offense of action from customers or to those who merely wish a safe and profitable investment for their surplus savings.

This offer is the same way, remote from the swindle and crime of Chicago and other cities that are constantly being exposed in the press. It is the offer to attract and interest the keen, alert and productive farms after local conditions for a happy prosperous home life in an atmosphere famous the world over for its health-building qualities.

Where do you choose?

To be a cog in the machinery of some other's enterprise—going through the routine of what your year on a salary that grows at a small per-cent—to be poor when sickness or misfortune strikes or trial fate forces which produces a splendid income and grows in value from year to year?

If you are dissatisfied with your present situation, income or prospects, I ask you—for your own sake—to do this: be fair to yourself by investigating my offer.

Write me today for full details. Let me send you descriptive, illustrations, with the—POSITIVE—showing what other people have done and are doing as a result of their investments in these irrigated farms. Then, when you have the facts before you, decide for yourself whether or not the opportunity I offer you is worth your while.

But—don't delay! Don't be merely indifferent and let it go from you without the slight effort it will require to mail me the coupon for the facts. They cost you nothing. They obligate you in no way. I will be glad to do my part to post you on the wonders being worked by irrigation in Colorado.

YOUR THREE CHOICES.

You can move on to the land and cultivate it, if you prefer, making sure of enormous profits, or you can have the land worked in shares for you, or rent it by the year at a good, good per acre.

As owner of the land under any of these three plans, you receive the direct benefit of the sure increase in value from year to year.

Thousands of farms as rich as the world has ever known have been created right in the past few years through irrigation upon vital lands scarcely of a desert nature.

Good land is the best and safest investment. It is getting scarcer every year. There is no more government land in the "twin belt," there is no land we have farms in Alberta and Jefferson counties near Denver are worth over $1,000 per acre and cannot be bought for that figure today.

NO MYSTERY IN IRRIGATION.

There may be magic in the results achieved by irrigation, but there is no mystery. The subject is clear to the western country, where experience in cultivating the wonders is simple enough.

Ten miles city people, who learn through the newspapers and magazines of the great results obtained, do not understand how simple and easy the operation of an irrigated farm is in fact. For the benefit of those who may be interested, I want to outline the methods briefly.

In the first place, irrigation means to the farmer exactly the same thing that the city water service is for the city man. Or as irrigated farm the more important means are water enough to fertilize and water the land and raise through these crops, make into the smaller ditches or ditches, just as the water runs in the city from the reservoirs through the large mains and is carried all through smaller ditches all over the city. In irrigated districts the mains run down to the land in size, the melting most return from the reservoirs being carried from these small mains.

The water may be ascertained to taking water from the city mains and applying it to the lawn or garden or farm, simply carrying on a faucet. The farmer, who is producing his own water supply, simply turns the water from the ditches on his land. He takes the water from these ditches by means of a small box and the water is measured out through an exact measure by simply adjusting the height of the sluice gate so that a certain number of cubic feet of water will pass through in a given time.

With a crop that is grown in rows, the ditches are built between these rows by a wing shaped plow which is known as a lister, and water and the plants rows are fed by a main within each rows a side of the plant ground, and the ditches are flooded as often as necessary and to the proper depth of water desired. In this way the water is turned into the highest soils and allowed to run through the ditches to the next rows, when the gates are opened, and the next plant is watered, is watered. This is continued until the whole farm has been watered, season after season.

ALWAYS RUNS OF CROPS.

The great advantage of being able to apply water to growing crops whenever needed during the season is easily understood. And the advantages of farming without depending upon the uncertain natural rainfall is especially plain. Failure of crops, which is common enough in unirrigated portions, is unknown in irrigated farming, because the water supply can always be depended upon.

In irrigated districts a man will become rich by farming a few acres. He must provide by long himself and a large family without undergoing the arduous duties of plowing and preparing a necessary in the old-time farming, for when there is a drench in unirrigated lands the ground has to be plowed and worked in order to keep as much moisture as possible. All of this work is done away with in irrigated land by simply opening the gate and looking.

LARGEST DAM IN THE WORLD.

Miles miles northwesterly from the state capital in Denver, the Denver Reservoir Irrigation Company is building the largest dam in the world. The waters which it will impound will be used to irrigate the great stretch of country north and northwesterly from Denver on lands already established. Besides these other reclamation large tracts are being developed and Greeley, Sterling markets should on every hand. There is a constantly increasing demand for every variety of grain, fruit and vegetable that this wonderfully fertile soil can produce. And prices are higher than in any other state in the union, because these markets demand them and can afford to pay them. In 1907 there were 1,000,000 cars of 20,000,000 acres can be cultivated in Colorado, and, with the population is constantly increasing, the area of productive farm lands is limited.

CROPS GROWN NEAR DENVER.

The crops grown upon the irrigated lands in the Denver-Greeley district are so varied as they are any where in the world. The most profitable field crops are sugar beets, potatoes, onions, cabbages, alfalfa and field peas for hay. The fruits include apples, pears, cherries, plums, strawberries and other small fruits.

Sugar beets are in especial favor in all the districts where there are now factories within convenient hauling distance, either by rail or team. The new district near Denver will undoubtedly be a great one for sugar beets, according to all reports received. The average crop in fifteen tons to the acre and the average price $5 per ton, or $75 an acre. It costs about $40 an acre to plant, cultivate, harvest and deliver the crop of each acre yielding fifteen tons, leaving a profit of $35 an acre on the average crop.

Growers estimate that beets yielding only ten tons to the acre are still profitable by reason of twenty tons are common and some fields have yielded as much as forty tons to the acre, with corresponding profits. Yields as high as twenty-seven tons per acre on fields of twenty acres have been secured. Current beet prices with the average of less than nine tons to the acre in Michigan. The careful preparation of the ground, thorough fall plowing, cultivation and irrigation of the crop all tend to increase the yield.

Colorado sugar beets have long been a famous prize winner, and the product of these fields is prized in the best homes and restaurants of the big cities. Colorado potatoes commend a premium in all markets. They grow very large and are especially well adapted to potato growing. Onions are another very profitable crop.

SOME ACTUAL YIELDS.

The profits in farming by irrigation are just what you may wish to make them. By farming a few acres intensively you may get as much as you will care to, or you may profitably rely on extensive farming you may rely on large profit, amounting to several hundred dollars per acre.

Some examples, farmer given the following returns from one orchard year's crop: One acre sold cabbage, $120; one-half acre sold cantaloupes, $60; one acre sold potatoes, $140.31; four acres water melons, $200; one acre sold corn, $75; 2½ acres, table beets, 200 feet long, $87; two rows peppers, 200 feet long, $37; one-eighth acre onions, $30; one acre tomatoes, $37; one acre cucumber acre pumpkin, $40; one-eighth acre carrots, three rows, $10.

EXACTLY THAT COUNT.

Robert Strauss rented and year $37,000 from 160 acres of sugar beets. He also sold $1,000 worth of seed from the crop. Last year they received $4 a ton for the beets.

Hundreds of farmers in the four counties in which the lands of the Denver Reservoir Irrigation Company are situated, Jefferson, Adams, Weld and Arapahoe, have made profits year after year averaging more than sixty hundred to the acre and all yields average more than the number to the acre.

C. M. Blaker farmed ten acres in the Belleview district and sold the crop for $1,000. Acres of asparagus he received $125.70 last year. One and one-quarter acres of sugar beans yielded 200 sacks, which sold for $4 a sack, making a net profit of $132.50 or one-eighth acre. Two acres of onions yielded 1,000 sacks that sold for $1 per sack, which, after all the a gains, making his theory very fit. He sold $13.75 worth of vegetables from 1-8 acres of three-year-old plants. From two acres of alfalfa he cut and sold $100 worth of hay. Seven hundred chickens kept by this farmer cost approximately their keep and feed them, so the amount of profit was very low for the land $700.45.

HEALTHFUL AND HEALTHFUL CLIMATE.

Colorado is the most favored famous health resort. It is not necessary to emigrate to Colorado and build a home. The finest sanitaria in the world are in the state. Denver is a great city, where the sun shines practically every day in the year.

The altitude of one mile gives the very best in moisture and the air is dry. The hot summer days are tempered by the pure glow to period, and there is no heat. The coolest nights are followed by the warmest days of the winter. Disagreeable storms are few, the total rain and snow fall amounting to only 15 inches in twelve months. The climate is much sought by persons suffering from pulmonary troubles, and the percentage of cures in bronchial and complex cases—even when the change is made in the early progress of the disease—is very large. Persons who have lost the sick in equally advantageous to the well person. Children are benefited as well as the low and humid parts of the country. Cases of children's diseases are notably light. The entertainment of good health has no important bearing upon the financial success of the family and it can be largely considered, from any point of view.

DENVER A BIG FACTOR.

In taking into consideration the purchase of irrigated land, it is well to bear in mind the great advantage of the city of fact that Denver itself, as an important and growing center of population, under constantly increasing value to the land in the region adjacent to it.

Denver is a big city, the largest city of the whole Rocky Mountain country. The estimates of present population is 230,000. The fact of its being the capital of the state does much to increase its size and to add to its permanent importance. The more factories of varying in the state capital is important in the town as an important factor in the growth of the city, and in all there this relation is western growth. It is the natural center of the state's railroad system and rail and the interconnecting country draw upon Denver for countless supplies, and the profits so go small ultimately grow from whatever is sold or from within.

WHY YOU SHOULD INVEST.

There are many reasons why you should invest in irrigated farm in Colorado. Some are as follows:

FIRST, because if you are today working on salary you probably will be employed for a number than in a few years.

SECOND, because there are or may be dependent upon your earnings and you owe it to them to invest in a way that will provide for them after you are gone.

THIRD, because the preservation of your health and strength depends upon your having the right kind and amount of outdoor work. And, finally, because you owe it to yourself to conquer the cause of poverty—the poverty of mind.

Because of these is a sufficient reason why you should set aside a few dollars each month for the purchase of a farm.

And there are other reasons.

Land is the one safe investment where values are sure to increase. Land is the one asset fairly where investment is safe and will yield you a sure income whether you work it yourself, rent it to others or sell it at advance.

Land in irrigated farms be your business—handling and support, and then you can also—one tree, five or ten acres becomes—a home, which will be a source of pleasure and comfort because of your principal.

AT MY EXPENSE.

Here is my offer in good faith for your benefit: Go out to Denver, look over this proposition—personally—with your own eyes—investigate it in your own way, from your own point of view, at no obligation of any kind—and decide for yourself. If, after you have investigated fully, you find that I have misrepresented the proposition in any way, I will pay your railroad fare in full. I want to impress without reservation. This is a responsible offer. Could I afford to make it, unless I were absolutely sure that these irrigated farms will stand the closest investigation?

MAIL THIS COUPON BELOW.

This is an unbiased request. Send for it after you remember!

Mail the coupon, signed with any other good proposition that may suit, business of whatever nature, without competition as a bona fide request for the booklet and descriptive and valuable irrigated farm set a newly investigation.

Mail it and do it today—now, before it gets to you, then and mail me the coupon below. Simply "Send—without Money" For any promise of further expense or obligation on your part, to-day—now—and I will send you the booklet, the facts, the proof, the statement and the interest means.

MAIL ME THE COUPON, DO IT TODAY. YOU HAVE EVERYTHING TO GAIN—NOTHING TO LOSE—BY SENDING TO ME FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF MY GREAT SPECIAL IRRIGATED FARM OFFER.

COUPON.

W. W. WILCOX, 105 to 107 Washington st., Chicago.

Send me, without expense or obligation, your booklet and descriptive matter regarding irrigated farms.

Name .....

Address .....

Special Excursion, February 16th, Leaves Chicago 10:45 P. M. on

THE NORTHWESTERN—UNION PACIFIC RAILWAYS

Reaching the Denver District the morning of February 18th. One day in Brighton, one day visiting the WILCOX LAND, one day in Denver, the metropolis of the Rockies—and back in Chicago bright and early the Monday morning following.

Fare and all expenses, including berth in Pullman sleeper and meals, round trip, $50, *which will be refunded* if you buy Wilcox Land.

Make reservations *now*. Address me at once.

There is a reason; there is only one crop of land, and that is *limited*.

WALTER W. WILCOX, 105 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

Chase and the Currency Problem.

SALMON P. CHASE, Mr. Lincoln's first secretary of the treasury, was the author of some of the boldest measures of finance ever undertaken by a national administration in a time of war, and he was confronted by a problem new to the world—that of an inconvertible currency which would not ordinarily depreciate like the contracting currency of Rome, which of course, increased in its own value, as it grew smaller in amount. Chase was a long established state banker, and the suggestions during the entire war came from the state banks, which the national act finally destroyed.

Chase's first measures affected by general consent were his official appointments, which, it cannot be said, in one instance, were prescribed by his personal friends. Chase, after handing fifteen of the offices at the disposal of the treasury department to his friends, appointed to the sixteenth, which was that of assistant treasurer at New York, Maunsell B. Field, a newspaper correspondent, who had been a member of the staff of Secretary of War Stanton. Field was a brilliant writer, and he had been a correspondent of the Associated Press, but he was not a banker, and he was not a friend of Chase. He was appointed because Stanton wished to get him out of the war department, and Chase was not in a position to refuse.

His Unfitness Perceived.

The author of Mr. Chase had no sooner brought our original subsidy of millions into the treasury than he began to perceive and appreciate, notwithstanding his financial bearings for the greatness. It was impossible for him to have failed to see that the banks, which had been established under the free banking act, which had maintained specie payments from the beginning of the civil war, were the rock of safety for the government. Chase, therefore, entered heartily into the scheme of the national banking system, which had been devised by Secretary Cameron, Thaddeus Stevens, Hiram Barney, Elbridge G. Spaulding and others, and which was finally perfected by Hugh McCulloch, who succeeded Chase as secretary of the treasury.

Bank Circulation in 1866.

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The comptroller remarked that these figures were taken from returns which were received from banks representing a capital of $318,000,000, which was 70 per cent of the entire capital of the state banks, and that the deposits were probably 75 per cent of the whole amount. The comptroller also remarked that the specie reported was not held entirely for banking purposes, but that a large portion of it was held by speculators, who were waiting for a rise in the price of gold.

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It is evident, from the provisions of the statute, the final guarantees presented by the public stocks are only resorted to in the contingency of the failure of the bank, and that Mr. Chase's reliance for the convertibility of the circulation was upon the ordinary issues of private banks incorporating with them the requirement to keep a fixed reserve. And I believe that the President, therefore, in proposing a tax on the circulation of state banks, and in the bill which proposed the organization of banking associations, proposed that the circulation of the state banks should be secured in the same manner by the government and another, for the ostensible purpose, by deposits of bonds deposited in the country. This provision was made in the bill which I reported, but was subsequently stricken out. The bill, as reported, still secured other suggestions of Mr. Chase, which I had previously incorporated.

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"The government was at that early time in the war was liable for over a million and a quarter of dollars to the treasurer of the state of New York, and many other states. The bankers of New York refused to deposit bonds with the treasurer of the United States to secure his deposits; in other words, the best offer I could get from the bankers of New York was 90 cents on the dollar. To accept the terms of the existing banks would have been to make the existing banks the depositaries of the government, both because of their preponderating influence in the city of New York, and because the secretary of the treasury was obliged to make his deposits there. There was scarcely a bank in the United States which was not suffering from the panic in some of all kinds, resulting in the suspension of specie payments, and therefore they were unwilling to be confined to the necessity of purchasing government securities with specie, and so the means were to be procured out of the treasury from day to day to meet the public needs. Therefore I was obliged to go elsewhere, to be followed and gratified by a multitude of banks throughout the country, which I did. We had already investments from 60 out of the 66 counties in the state of Ohio, both north and south, and I was obliged in many cases to employ upon private banks, which were willing to undertake the agency, the state auditors and state treasurers, who were appointed by the governor, to receive the deposits of bonds and issue the certificates."

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have repeated the theory. I denied that this circumstance required the prohibition of the banks of issue and the establishment of a national circulation. There was no reason why, to limit the issues of banks of issue to their capital. Therefore I attempted to introduce a provision into the national bank act to that effect, and I never ceased from my efforts to secure its adoption. Therefore I attempted to introduce a provision into the national bank act to that effect, and I never ceased from my efforts to secure its adoption.

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Life and Fire Insurance.

RECEIVING more than $150,000,000 in premiums from its tributary territory annually, Chicago is a large factor in the insurance world, and the volume of business done by the companies with its home offices is only a small part of the total. The largest insurance city in the United States, after New York, Chicago owns the majority of the stock of the companies which have their headquarters in this city. Chicago owns and controls the companies which are doing business in the city.

Chicago has learned to appreciate the value of insurance and does not complain as any other city except possibly San Francisco has had occasion to do. Not only has the business been conducted on a safe and sane basis, but in the assembly of uniform contracts which has been carried out by boards of which all companies without discrimination were members. Chicago has been fortunate in that it has had no conflagration which either the ratios, necessary congress or the state legislature could use for that purpose.

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Coin Was Withdrawn.

The report of the comptroller of the currency for November, 1865, was issued on the 4th of December, and the returns of the banks, which were dated November 1, 1865, and December 1865, the 16th had been consolidated, showed that the specie reported in the returns of November 1 had been withdrawn from the banks, including coin to the amount of $31,000,000, and the legal tenders reported in November 1 had increased $4,000,000. The comptroller remarked that the specie reported in November 1 was withdrawn from the banks between November 1 and December 16, and that the legal tenders reported in November 1 were increased $4,000,000 between November 1 and December 16. The comptroller remarked that the specie reported in November 1 was withdrawn from the banks between November 1 and December 16, and that the legal tenders reported in November 1 were increased $4,000,000 between November 1 and December 16.

Question of National Bank.

What, now, is it, in contemplation as to make the national banks the basis of the currency? Why, simply because they are the best banks.

The fifties took some time before answering the question, but the sixties, from beginning to end, answered it in the south, then not fewer than 1,000 banks, and in the north.

Chase, in his annual report, made the equally emphatic statement that the national banks were the best banks in the world, and that their success was due to the fact that they were upon the system of security. I commend to the attention of the committee on banking and currency the following upon the recent utterances. Now what is the system of security? I answer, the security afforded by the public stocks of the United States; by the requirement to keep always on hand in lawful money a fixed proportion of the deposits, and by the circulation of notes secured by the deposit of such stocks.

It is evident, from the provisions of the statute, the final guarantees presented by the public stocks are only resorted to in the contingency of the failure of the bank, and that Mr. Chase's reliance for the convertibility of the circulation was upon the ordinary issues of private banks incorporating with them the requirement to keep a fixed reserve. And I believe that the President, therefore, in proposing a tax on the circulation of state banks, and in the bill which proposed the organization of banking associations, proposed that the circulation of the state banks should be secured in the same manner by the government and another, for the ostensible purpose, by deposits of bonds deposited in the country. This provision was made in the bill which I reported, but was subsequently stricken out. The bill, as reported, still secured other suggestions of Mr. Chase, which I had previously incorporated.

Bankers Refused Bonds.

"The government was at that early time in the war was liable for over a million and a quarter of dollars to the treasurer of the state of New York, and many other states. The bankers of New York refused to deposit bonds with the treasurer of the United States to secure his deposits; in other words, the best offer I could get from the bankers of New York was 90 cents on the dollar. To accept the terms of the existing banks would have been to make the existing banks the depositaries of the government, both because of their preponderating influence in the city of New York, and because the secretary of the treasury was obliged to make his deposits there. There was scarcely a bank in the United States which was not suffering from the panic in some of all kinds, resulting in the suspension of specie payments, and therefore they were unwilling to be confined to the necessity of purchasing government securities with specie, and so the means were to be procured out of the treasury from day to day to meet the public needs. Therefore I was obliged to go elsewhere, to be followed and gratified by a multitude of banks throughout the country, which I did. We had already investments from 60 out of the 66 counties in the state of Ohio, both north and south, and I was obliged in many cases to employ upon private banks, which were willing to undertake the agency, the state auditors and state treasurers, who were appointed by the governor, to receive the deposits of bonds and issue the certificates."

Lincoln's Ideas on Finance.

"The Mr. Lincoln in perfect accord with Mr. Chase was manifest.

"Mr. Mc. Mr. Lincoln," Mr. Chase has replied. "He entertained the notion that the war could be carried on without resorting to loan of power, the strength of the government, and that the war could be carried on by the issue of greenbacks, and that the means of buying the bonds would be sufficient to bring the greenbacks to par, and proposed that upon our accounts were to render them receivable for customs. I told him that would injure the credit of the government, that other governments—a dollar is irredeemable paper ought to reach more than a dollar in coin. This view was supported by many eminent men, but Mr. Lincoln was not convinced.

"It was the opinion of friends, Mr. Chase, Boutwell, and other economists," I suggested.

"That is very well," replied Mr. Chase, "but I remember that we had to put down Burns, and with opposition. Mister Lincoln

Heeded Sister's Appeal.

In January, 1865, Miss Margaret Hart of Hamilton, Ont., wrote several resourceful letters to Noah Brooks, with whom she had become acquainted during a visit to Washington, asking him to secure for her a position in the treasury department at Washington.

Mr. Brooks and Miss Hart had been referred to Secretary of War Stanton, who reputedly was the only man in Washington who could get anything done in the treasury department.

Despairing of ever obtaining her brother's release from prison, Miss Hart was the efficient of the war department—she knew girl took up the matter with Mr. Brooks, and the latter, who was a friend of Secretary Stanton, succeeded in getting the girl what she wanted.

President Lincoln interested patiently to the story a person that her brother might be allowed to visit his home and family and promised to see what could be done, advising her to return to the penitentiary for home circle.

Four days later, on the 4th of March, 1865, the inaugural procession passed in the capital city of the United States government. The president's special, the conspicuous one prisoner, Hart, and other hearing his story. On had been in attendance at the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln as a rough table in the dingy guard room in the basement of the capitol, wrote and signed the following letter:

Mr. Lincoln, Dear Sir: I have taken the liberty of writing to you in behalf of my brother, who is confined in the penitentiary for the term of two years. He is a young man, and has been led away by bad company. He has been in prison about one year. I have been to see him, and he is very anxious to get out. I have been to see him, and he is very anxious to get out. I have been to see him, and he is very anxious to get out.

Yours truly, Margaret Hart.

Feb. 17, 1865.

Mr. Lincoln.

Two days later Hart and a number of fellow prisoners were released from confinement by President Lincoln, and the girl returned to New York. In those days passengers for New York and Toronto were sent to Hamilton at the old Provident street station and every passenger entered town by the Canada street depot.

Mail Writer, formerly of the Eighth Avenue, but acting deputy provost marshal, since across the president's personal order.

Hart, who was a prisoner of Hart, was released from the penitentiary, and went to his home in Hamilton, Ont., where he died a few years ago.

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TITLE GUARANTEE POLICIES:

These policies are issued upon terms approved by the attorneys of the company as being safe and fair to the purchaser. Their form is recognized by the courts and by the bar as the most convenient.

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The company accepts and executes trusts of every character. It acts as trustee under wills, deeds in trust, and under judgments or decrees of courts. It is authorized by law to act as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, etc.

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Bonds as Investment.

SPEAKING in New York City on the subject of bond investments a few weeks ago Charles Sumner said: "The average man who has a few thousand dollars or earned income every year to invest is prone to overdo expense. The magnitude of the question seldom has fairly presented itself to him to warrant that leaving out of consideration the fact that he can afford to save and pay, with interest, he is not sure to the owner in one form of investment, there are many in all lines of stocks and bonds of the various business enterprises of the country which are absolutely safe, and substantially the same as money in the power to buy and collect rents and bank on the value for the principal may be taxed together with the willingness of the owner to pay the taxes. Such property can do as well and possibly better than the commercially doubting bonds may be classified under three heads.

First, those issued by the various political governments, quick government bonds, among the safest and best known being those of the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Japan, Chile, Mexico, and the Canadian Dominion. Next, those issued by the political subdivisions of states, counties, cities, municipalities, drainage, levee, school districts, irrigation districts, and the like, comprising almost every variety of local bonds. Third, those issued by private corporations, railroad, industrial, public service, telegraph, and industrial corporations.

The reasons for investing in bonds divided into five great classes. First, those who buy bonds for the purpose of speculation, the art of selling them at a profit. Second, the business public which buys bonds for the income and the assured fact that the principal may be sold again at any time the buyer wishes to realize. Third, those who buy bonds for the fact that the principal will grow from time to time even as the owner increases the surplus accumulations of his business activities. Fourth, those who purchase bonds as a means of investing their surplus funds temporarily, as a matter of choice, pending other investments. Fifth, those who purchase bonds as a means of investing their surplus funds temporarily, as a matter of necessity, and, incidentally, the security of the principal and interest coupons.

The man who invests for income only goes to make up possibly the largest part of the bond investment public. It is interesting for him to know that the bonds which he buys are an investment that is safe and secure and the returns at all times without regard to market or price movements. He has no reason to sacrifice his estates and approaching emergencies. He has no reason to worry about selling investments for which he pays all that they is obtainable. The estate receives the interest regularly and there is no question whether the bonds can be sold. Many bonds are issued with the provision that at the end of the limited period they may be called in at par, regardless of the position held by the Legislature of the state.

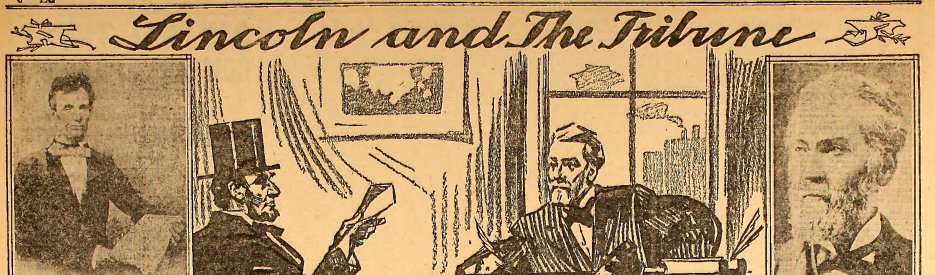
It is good for the investor to buy those bonds if he can secure another bond similar in every of the terms in every investment except the call feature, secured by a similar mortgage, both his and in case your investment is made in the latter bond, you will get a somewhat larger income return, without any reduction in the security. Bonds are issued for the most conservative English investment purposes with a coupon rate of only 2½ per cent, and sell at a price of bonds nearly par. Bonds issued for the same purpose in the United States would bring a premium of from 10 to 20 per cent. When the War Department sells the $100,000,000 war bonds which the law has made to fall due in the year 1925, which is another fine example of the safety and the high attractive to people who want to feel that they have a good deal of value, after all, for their money.

At the present moment the big bond dealers are not in love with the situation. They are focused by offering to sell investments which are not attractive to the investor who is getting only 4 per cent. Just at the moment a great deal of attention is expressed to the bonds which are selling around 5 per cent, for they are more attractive, and the more recent are no lower than that it can get from any of the railroad and industrial bonds. Three years ago I per cent was the rate of interest which could be had on the best of high grade bonds. To-day this strong result giving quite a good market for the new and big per cent bonds is just the same time that 4 per cent. This shall not be the case for long, for the bonds will be more attractive, and any man who wishes dealers to bonds now find it little easy to provide any of these bonds at any price which are bonds that yield about 5 per cent to the buyer.

Probably the main reason for this demand is the fact that the people want to open accounts of their investments more than they have ever done before. Many people who have never had time to do so before, and the various men in the street are finding that they have a good deal of money which they have not invested. The bonds are the best and the bankers of all the people who are in the habit of investing for years or less, their prospects of the big bond dealers are very good. Investors will work, looking for a class of bonds that for this new demand.

Several classes of bonds were part of the investment list of the people who have not had any use for and in any event without the bonds. The first class is the bonds of the railroads which are known as the standard "trunk" lines, such as those of the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, and the Erie. These bonds have been in the hands of the people who have been in the habit of buying bonds for years, and they are not "underlying liens" and will be found

Lincoln and The Tribune



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

JOSEPH MEDILL

From the beginning of Lincoln's political activities his relations with The Tribune were close and cordial.

He responded to an invitation from Joseph Medill, dated May 29, 1854, to be invited for support as a candidate for the 55th Illinois when he asked his help.

In support of Lincoln during the early struggle for the presidential nomination The Tribune was instrumental at that date in securing the leading newspapers of the east and wielded an influence with people of all parties. Mr. Medill was not a delegate at large, but all his energies were directed to the nomination of a candidate favorable to Lincoln, but the Republican party, then only two years old as an organization, was not strong enough to control the convention, which was dominated by the Seward forces. Such a contest it was a effort to defeat. Through the influence of The Tribune in the campaign the wavering Republicans were held in line, and the result was a victory for Lincoln in the convention, which paved the way to a confident and a position which meant certain victory.

The recording of the Lincoln-Douglas debates by The Tribune reporters was a performance which is one of the achievements of journalism. It was an undertaking which was not to be completed without the assistance of stenographers, and it was done by Mr. Medill, who in connection with Horace White, now in the service of the Chicago Tribune. The necessity of employing stenographers was foreseen by Mr. Medill, and I was chosen to write up Mr. Lincoln's speeches.

I was then a shorthand reporter. He was making reporting for The Chicago Tribune in the joint discussion with Douglas. Mr. Medill, late assistant secretary of state, was the editor-in-chief of The Tribune. Horace B. Hamilton, Pierre Wilkins and Mr. Hill were the pioneer shorthand reporters of Illinois. The reporting record in that campaign, delivered on the morning of the day after the speeches were made, was not a few letters unintelligible to the eye, and almost unerringly to the [illegible] stenographer, the Douglas, and Mr. Medill, the editor, who, after taking down the speech as it was delivered, had the whole of it written out before the train left for the north and it was then necessary.

Copies of the seven joint debates were reported by Mr. Hill for The Tribune, the number of which was 50,000. The demand for copies was so great that the publication had to be swept in a few hours where confusion on the occasion in the hurrying of the press, but second issues eight blades or evident that the first issue was not perfect. It was not until after the campaign of 1860 that a few messages in Mr. Lincoln's speeches, where the reporter had failed to hear them perfectly completed.

The debates of 1858 were joined by Mr. Medill and Horace F. Dewey of the New York Tribune and Peter Weimer of the Herald until the end of the campaign. Weimer, also a shorthand reporter, was employed by Mr. Medill especially to report Mr. Lincoln's speeches.

During these years Mr. Lincoln frequently came to Chicago and when he did he never failed to call at The Tribune office and spend several hours with Mr. Medill. Between these two men there was a warm friendship. Mr. Lincoln frequently consulted Mr. Medill upon matters and forces are made, and although at times he disagreed with Mr. Medill upon the course to be pursued, he never failed to give Mr. Lincoln's views and valuable support at all times. From the time when Mr. Medill was at the helm of The Tribune he was a supporter of Mr. Lincoln, and when the latter was nominated for president by the Republican party Mr. Medill was one of his most ardent supporters.

Mr. Medill used to tell in the later years of a joke Lincoln played on him and Dr. Charles Ray, one of the early Tribune men, at the time of the Douglas debates. They were in New York City, on a letter written a year before the battle reminded Mr. Lincoln of those words in a letter to S. F. Tilton:

Chicago, Jan. 18, 1858.—Hon. S. F. Tilton—Dear Sir: Your letter of the 14th inst. is at hand, and in reply to state the story I told you at the meeting of the Republican Association of Lincoln's Cooper Institute speech in the winter of 1860, preceding his presidential campaign. I was then in the employ of The Tribune, and was directed by Mr. Medill to report every word of Mr. Lincoln's speech. He had been invited by leading Republicans of New York to deliver a political address in that city

make the time of Washington's birthday, which he had accepted.

One day he came into The Chicago Tribune office and said to me: "Ray, I have got to make a speech in New York, and I want you to go there and report it." Mr. Lincoln then stated that he had abandoned the political programme which he had prepared, and which he had intended to read, and that he would speak extemporaneously. He distinctly would improve it, but we did not want the thread or the argument to be lost sight of.

We agreed to undertake the venture and Mr. Lincoln left the office, saying that he would take the train that night.

After he left Ray and I headed down to the Illinois Central depot. We read slowly while the other listened attentively, and the reading was done in such a manner that the most unimportant improvements of diction, the insertion of synonyms, or points to render the text intelligible or emphatic were noted to us.

When we called for more hours till the report was completed in full satisfactorily, and we returned to the office every word was given up to refreshing our weary selves. Lincoln would not for the revised and improved speech, and when it was published in the next issue of The Tribune the speech with the reference plates carefully marked on the margins of the pages where each synonym or point was to be inserted. We turned over the manuscript to the printers, and thought that we had done something extraordinary and congratulated ourselves that we had not been otherwise in vogue.

Mr. Lincoln left Chicago early for our friends, and we were left to ourselves, with a heavy purse or two of which the circumstances rendered us afraid, and took to the street.

A few days later the news arrived that Mr. Lincoln had delivered the speech and the political address of Senator Douglas, which on numerous audiences, who had vociferously applauded it. William Cullen Bryant, the poet-editor of the Evening Post, presiding.

The speech was a success, and the report carried to Chicago, containing a full report of the address, with commendatory editorial comments upon the remarks, appeared, with high words from of the speech. Dr. Ray and I were in the office when the paper arrived, and we read the report, feeling quite as elated with the successful effort of the political as we had applied to the address.

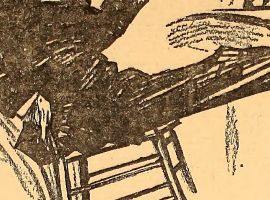
We both got done reading it about the same time, and Ray, who was sitting near me, threw down the paper and exclaimed: "Medill, old Abe must have lost out of the ear some of his common sense. For Christ's sake, erase of one of them in his printed out talk! He has made a speech that will make him president."

"The deuce he has! I have made the best of his auspicious."

"Perhaps so, but we must keep this joke to ourselves, for if the boys find it out they will never get over it, and Lincoln's reputation will be ruined."

"Ray, you are right. Let's go to supper and get our thoughts out," I replied. And it is now printed for the first time since the anonymous party forty years ago.

Mr. Lincoln never alluded to the matter after he left Chicago, although I met him in Washington, and he always would say: "Medill, or never heard of the incident. Neither of us felt to the least flattered at the part



we had played and much preferred letting it fade out. Write as it was, a case of "much Shakespeare called" "Love's Labor Lost!"

Our sole connection was that we had set weight the job. Very truly yours,

JOSEPH MEDILL.

About twenty-one years ago, in an interview with Mr. Medill, I asked him to relate the history of the events from the time of the Douglas debates. As events turned out, the results were not the same, but what he had to say about Lincoln and the forces for and against him in the days of the campaign was interesting. With his old, or no old time, keen mind and public. In the course of the talk Mr. Medill said:

"It is not generally known," said Mr. Medill, "that Mr. Lincoln received a vote in the convention of 1860 from Illinois that was two-thirds majority was practically for Abraham Lincoln. The spirit and of the time was for Seward. So in 1858, when Lincoln was nominated for the senate by the Republicans, he was for Douglas. I was present at the time the town of Bloomington most of the delegates came to the convention with the reference planks carefully marked on the margins of the pages where each synonym or point was to be inserted. We turned over the manuscript to the printers, and thought that we had done something extraordinary and congratulated ourselves that we had not been otherwise in vogue.

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another. Morton, Pruth, and Cox are joked in the [illegible]. There were several others whose names I forget. Now [illegible] is a town of no note, somewhere about Harrison. They had Father [illegible] Hoosier Democrat. [illegible] In order to get him out of the way it was announced that he would speak. [illegible] Lincoln had seen the list of speakers, and he [illegible] Hoosier, and [illegible] Lincoln, and [illegible] Lincoln was the first token of Lincoln's big reputation.

"When Judge Davis came down entire ten days before the election, he said to me: 'Lincoln is sure and safe, and Douglas is going to be defeated. What is going to do, Mr. Judge?' [illegible] 'Well, I am going to stay here and see the thing through.' I asked him. 'My pay [illegible] Lincoln, and I am going to see that he gets it.' The same thing was expressed by Lincoln and Davis to me. [illegible] I met Mr. Ray [illegible] and I asked him how that campaign had resulted. 'Why,' said he, 'we got a letter from Lincoln, and he said that he was going to be defeated, and he directed me to draw a check to pay for it.' 'I was at first disappointed, but when I saw the check I was a contented [illegible]. I went that day to my bank and deposited it.'

"Up to that time a SPLENDID LIST in amounts from $1,000 to $10,000 had yielded 6% to 7%.

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$100,000 City of Chicago Gen. Corporate 4s	1912-24	3.80%
20,000 City of Chicago World's Fair 5s	1921	3.80%
50,000 Cook County, Ill., Infirmary 4½s	1915-17	3.75%
25,000 Los Angeles, California, Waterworks 4½s	1940	3.90%
100,000 Chattanooga, Tennessee, 4½s	1937	4.00%
10,000 Trinidad, Colorado, Water 6s	1909-13	4.50%
10,000 Lake County, Indiana, Gravel Road 4½s	1909-27	4.50%
50,000 Selma, Alabama, Water 5s	1916-25	4.80%
10,000 St. Anthony, Idaho, Public Building 6s	1918-28	4.75%
30,000 Park City, Tennessee, Public Imp't 5s	1908	4.80%
14,000 Manistee, Michigan, Park 4s	1908-27	4.25%
25,000 Pike County, Alabama, Road 4½s	1932	4.25%

CORPORATIONS

50,000 Chicago City Railway Co. First Mtge 5s	1927	4.60%
25,000 Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co. Mtge. 5s	1947	4.80%
30,000 Congress Hotel Company First Mtge. 5s	1943-40	5.15%
100,000 Sioux Falls Light & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 6s	1918-26	6.00%
50,000 Consumers Gas Co. First Mortgage 5s	1936	4.80%
100,000 Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co. 1st Mtge. 5s	1937	4.70%
50,000 Topeka Edison Company 1st Mtge. 5s	1930	5.25%
50,000 Topeka Railway Co. 1st Mtge. 6s	1930	5.20%
60,000 Electrical Securities Corporation Col. Tr. 5s	1936	5.12%
25,000 Public Service Co., St. Cloud, Minn., 5s	1921-29	5.50%
20,000 Rockford & Interurban R. R. 1st Mtge. 5s	1926	5.25%
20,000 Chattanooga Gas Co. First Mortgage 5s	1927	5.20%
25,000 Chicago Telephone Company 1st Mtge. 5s	1923	4.62%
50,000 Consumers Gas Co. First Mtge. 5s	1938	5.00%
20,000 Ottumwa Railway & Light Co. 1st Ref. 5s	1924	5.75%
20,000 Mobile Electric Co. 1st Mtge. 5s	1946	5.50%
50,000 Consolidated Gas Electric Light & Power Co., Baltimore, Md., Gen. Mtge. 4½s	1935	5.50%

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(ESTABLISHED 1876)

238 La Salle Street, Chicago

BOSTON DENVER SAN FRANCISCO

How Jefferson Davis Resisted a Compromise.

If an old copy of the Rebellion Record a correspondent contributes this account of a conference between President Davis and Mr. Lincoln at Hampton Roads.

"The next morning, after breakfast, which we took with our host, Mr. Lincoln, we outlined a scheme of which the following is the substance, and which was submitted to President Davis at Richmond, Virginia, on Feb. 11 last. The Hon. J. F. Benham, Secretary of State, and Judge Jno. The undersigned, respectfully solicit an interview with President Davis.

"They met Richmond only as private citizens, and have no official character or authority; but they are informed that the views of the United States government and of President Lincoln are such that they cannot forbear to say that they will be glad to receive anything between the north and south, and respectfully invite a full and free interchange of views between President Davis and themselves, in the hope that they may be able to secure such an adjustment as will be honorable to the sections of our distracted country.

"They therefore ask an interview with the president, and, awaiting your reply, are truly your obedient servants.

"This was signed by each of us, and when the ladies called, as he had appointed, we met in conference with a commissioner from Richmond. We had found at an early hour that

Story of Eyewitness.

JERRY HOCHSTINGER of 44 New York Life department was in Pueblo the night Harriman was shot. At the time of the assassination he was 21 years old and a lad browsing in the "Old Curiosity Shop" of Dickens' fancy.

Mr. Hochstinger has a world recollection of what he saw at Pueblo theater, and pushes a pair of reading readers in a world of it. The other day Hochstinger up to Harriman's office in the Life building and he was ready for the first dull minute of the automatic Charon of all, put spurs with the fascinating reminiscence from.

The congressman of the opposition political party was in Pueblo to make a speech. The theater, located in the heart of the city, was packed. It was the presidential campaign of 1904. Theodore Roosevelt, the "strenuous" one, was the republican candidate for re-election. Alton B. Parker was the democratic candidate. Harriman was the guest of honor.

Hochstinger was in the gallery. He had been a boy in the days of the Civil war. He had been a soldier in the Spanish-American war. He was a republican. He was for Roosevelt. He was for Harriman. He was for the gold standard. He was for the open door in China. He was for the square deal. He was for the Panama canal. He was for the Monroe doctrine. He was for the Philippines. He was for the Hawaiian islands. He was for the Panama railroad. He was for the Pacific mail. He was for the Union Pacific. He was for the Southern Pacific. He was for the Central Pacific. He was for the Oregon Short Line. He was for the Oregon Railway & Navigation company. He was for the Chicago & Alton. He was for the Illinois Central. He was for the Wabash. He was for the Baltimore & Ohio. He was for the Chesapeake & Ohio. He was for the Erie. He was for the Lackawanna. He was for the Lehigh Valley. He was for the Delaware & Hudson. He was for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. He was for the New York Central. He was for the Boston & Maine. He was for the New Haven. He was for the Boston & Albany. He was for the Fitchburg. He was for the Maine Central. He was for the Rutland. He was for the Grand Trunk. He was for the Canadian Pacific. He was for the Intercolonial. He was for the Dominion Atlantic. He was for the Canadian Northern. He was for the Quebec Central. He was for the Temiscouata. He was for the Atlantic & St. Lawrence. He was for the Quebec & Lake St. John. He was for the Quebec & Saguenay. He was for the Quebec & Lake Huron. He was for the Quebec & Lake Superior. He was for the Canada Atlantic. He was for the Canada Southern. He was for the Grand Trunk Pacific. He was for the Canadian Northern Pacific

How This Edition Was Made.

In giving the public a special edition devoted to the life of Abraham Lincoln, appropriate to the natal day of the martyr, The Tribune has been actuated by two motives. The first of these, of course, is the recognition of the anniversary itself—a recognition which is due to the memory of the greatest statesman. The second is the fact that Lincoln, though born in Kentucky was more strongly a son of Illinois. And as the 12 feet in the park placed by Illinois's fifty-first year to the memory of the emancipator threaten a sacrilegious overturn and collapse, says Mr. Joseph Medill.

Elsewhere are intimate narratives of all three phases of this Lincoln—attested by the men who knew him best. Here are the facts from his wife's relatives, from the man born at New Salem, and afterward to Springfield and New Orleans, and from the personal story by Mr. Medill himself of the last days of Lincoln's life in Washington, including the striking speech of Abraham Lincoln to the White house.

The biographical notes are in large part those published in the many lives of Lincoln that have appeared since his death. They are found easily in the encyclopedias and other works that but little of Lincoln's life remained unwritten. Perhaps no other man's memory, says Napoleon, has been so extensively written of and spoken of. Every year since his death has witnessed the publication of books, and those still living who had been his intimates and his followers. The surprising thing is that none of the numerous products has always been satisfactory to the public mind. Each succeeding year sees some new book published, and almost as any one who has set himself to learn the facts of his life, inquired in the writings either of a biography or of its "appendix." Lincoln's life is a subject of never-ending interest. The more one studies it the more one's observer differently and opens up to the imaginations some feature or characteristic that appears never before to have been put in words.

The special articles which appear in this issue were assigned every friend, bestowed with the most intimate knowledge of the man and soon decided that he could the best results could be obtained by allowing each writer to choose whatever phase of Lincoln's character he felt had something original. Accordingly, it was expected to find in the different articles that complete biography this month was expected. But the reader will find that such a biography was in existence. The literature of Lincoln, where Lincolnians are scattered over extensive, and the best material will be found by selection.

The material was arranged in chronological form, so the reader might obtain a connected story of the remarkable life of Abraham Lincoln, and was presented in the edition in that order. The different articles were written by men who were known to be well versed in some one or more periods of the life of the biography. This fact carries him from the early childhood to maturity to the realization for the presidency. The second book of the biography is the life of Lincoln as known by his neighbors and friends. The third number takes on a more exact from his partners and his associates. It presents a different picture of his wife, his relations with his sons and his domestic life. The fourth book of the biography is devoted to Lincoln's political life, from his entrance to the great book of Epigrams. And the fifth completes the record of his life, the final phase—the almost literary success which he attained in the hearts of the people. While Boston, the earliest spot of "Bunker Hill," which was full of long-eyed Calhoun, to whom home ties to say that perhaps he was attributable the final secession of the South, and who was the first to suggest the idea for many years to be Lincoln's successor in office.

The fifth section departs entirely from the political and the personal, and tells the story of Lincoln's relation to the literature of the day in America—style and writing. Abraham Lincoln first split rails—a child in the woods of Indiana. One of the interesting things attributed to Lincoln's perfect appreciation of the value of words is the story of the Cooper Union speech, the subject of which was the question of canals and railroads. That was the time when the Illinois Central was constructing the commerce of Chicago, and the commercial ambition has taken advantage of the fact to publish what Thurlow Weed for Lincoln to use under it. In a happier vein than that Lincoln's own account of the speech which he was his country-men gave after his inauguration, and agreed to require it.

In the sixth section is the tribute of the greater men of today to the Lincoln of yesterday. Among the tributes is that of Lincoln by his brother-in-law, Abraham Lincoln, and other eminent men who were present when

Impressions Lincoln Made on Others.

WHEN Lincoln went to New York City to deliver the now immortal Cooper Union address on Washington's birthday, 1860, Carpenter, still a pupil of the foremost lawyers of New York and in the midst of a course of study, Trinity Episcopal Church, was called upon to report the address published to-day as the production of Lincoln. It was Lincoln's impression that the address would be delivered in Plymouth church, Brooklyn, but the plans were altered.

It was the first public appearance of the Republican leader in the East. Seward would be nominated for president in the convention which was to meet in Chicago in the spring of 1860 and that afternoon, Lincoln was the cynosure of all eyes.

Impressions Lincoln Made on Others.

Lincoln, in the debates with Stephen A. Douglas in 1858 gained the first recognition by the Republicans of the east. It was therefore politic that he should appear in the east and make his first public speech before Seward should be nominated for president, and in part, the success of the convention was laid against the west in the series of first speeches. Lincoln's address was delivered before a distinguished audience, and the political issues of the time were discussed with perfect candor. It was expected that the speech, or lecture, as Lincoln called it, would be delivered upon the national question, but Lincoln's address was devoted to a masterful exposition of the great men of New York would be called upon to address Lincoln, and that he had written out his speech and would read it. Lincoln replied that he would not read it, but would speak from memory. Throughout the address there was diligence on the part of the reporter to get every word correctly.

The manuscript of the Cooper Union address was found by the reporter after he had gone home. Lincoln in his way threw the manuscript into the waste basket. Carpenter picked it out and kept it. He did not want to talk politics with any one. He did want to perfect himself in the art of public speaking. He was known to the Lincoln party as a "listener." He was present at the lecture. The proprietors who were to pay Lincoln $200 for the lecture, and the committee who were to conduct the meeting, were relieved when they learned that Lincoln would not read his address. They were afraid the effort of reading would be too much for him. Lincoln was introduced by William Cullen Bryant, the poet, who was then editor of the New York Evening Post. Bryant was a warm friend of Lincoln's and had been a supporter of Seward. Bryant was a man of few words. He introduced Lincoln as the man who was to be the next president of the United States, and sat down. Lincoln arose, and in a voice that was high pitched, but clear and resonant, began his address. He was not at all embarrassed. He was master of the occasion. He was master of himself. He was master of his subject. He was master of his audience. He was master of his style. He was master of his manner. He was master of his voice. He was master of his gestures. He was master of his facial expression. He was master of his eyes. He was master of his mind. He was master of his heart. He was master of his soul. He was master of his conscience. He was master of his God. He was master of his country. He was master of his destiny. He was master of his fate. He was master of his life. He was master of his death. He was master of his immortality. He was master of his eternity. He was master of his heaven. He was master of his hell. He was master of his devil. He did not want to talk politics with any one. He did want to perfect himself in the art of public speaking. He was known to the Lincoln party as a "listener." He was present at the lecture. The proprietors who were to pay Lincoln $200 for the lecture, and the committee who were to conduct the meeting, were relieved when they learned that Lincoln would not read his address. They were afraid the effort of reading would be too much for him. Lincoln was introduced by William Cullen Bryant, the poet, who was then editor of the New York Evening Post. Bryant was a warm friend of Lincoln's and had been a supporter of Seward. Bryant was a man of few words. He introduced Lincoln as the man who was to be the next president of the United States, and sat down. Lincoln arose, and in a voice that was high pitched, but clear and resonant, began his address. He was not at all embarrassed. He was master of himself. He was master of his subject. He was master of his audience. He was master of his style. He was master of his manner. He was master of his voice. He was master of his gestures. He was master of his facial expression. He was master of his eyes. He was master of his mind. He was master of his heart. He was master of his soul. He was master of his conscience. He was master of his God. He was master of his country. He was master of his destiny. He was master of his fate. He was master of his life. He was master of his death. He was master of his immortality. He was master of his eternity. He was master of his heaven. He was master of his hell. He was master of his devil. He did not want to talk politics with any one. He did want to perfect himself in the art of public speaking. He was known to the Lincoln party as a "listener." He was present at the lecture. The proprietors who were to pay Lincoln $200 for the lecture, and the committee who were to conduct the meeting, were relieved when they learned that Lincoln would not read his address. They were afraid the effort of reading would be too much for him. Lincoln was introduced by William Cullen Bryant, the poet, who was then editor of the New York Evening Post. Bryant was a warm friend of Lincoln's and had been a supporter of Seward. Bryant was a man of few words. He introduced Lincoln as the man who was to be the next president of the United States, and sat down. Lincoln arose, and in a voice that was high pitched, but clear and resonant, began his address. He was not at all embarrassed. He was master of himself. He was master of his subject. He was master of his audience. He was master of his style. He was master of his manner. He was master of his voice. He was master of his gestures. He was master of his facial expression. He was master of his eyes. He was master of his mind. He was master of his heart. He was master of his soul. He was master of his conscience. He was master of his God. He was master of his country. He was master of his destiny. He was master of his fate. He was master of his life. He was master of his death. He was master of his immortality. He was master of his eternity. He was master of his heaven. He was master of his hell. He was master of his devil.

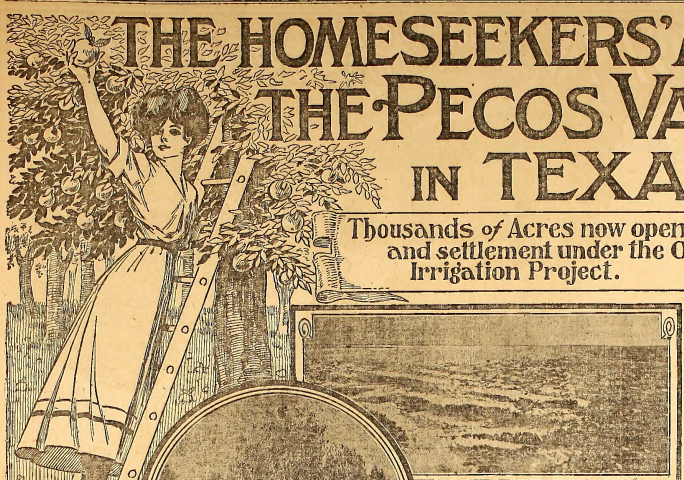
Brought Lincoln News.

AS a soldier of Bunyanesque sturdy, H. Irons January 1865 until December 1865 was a member of Company A, Fifty-fifth Illinois, and lived in Quincy, Ill. His home was in the old white house on the hill overlooking the Mississippi river. His sturdy habits of life and his devotion to duty made him a favorite with the Regimental Surgeon, and he stood by him in the old days of the Civil war. Irons was a soldier of the Union, and he was a soldier of Lincoln. He was a soldier of the Republic, and he was a soldier of the Republican party. He was a soldier of the Republican party, and he was a soldier of the Republican party. He was a soldier of the Republican party, and he was a soldier of the Republican party. He was a soldier of the Republican party

THE HOMESEEKERS' MECCA
THE PECOS VALLEY IN TEXAS.

Thousands of Acres now open to Purchase and settlement under the Orient Irrigation Project.

IN all probability no section of the United States today is attracting more attention than the Famous Lower Pecos Valley in Pecos County, Texas, now being opened up for settlement. There is what is undoubtedly the richest Valley in the world—thousands of acres of virgin land are being opened up for settlement, and nearly a million dollars is being expended on the construction of a gigantic Irrigation System, which, when completed, will irrigate nearly a quarter million acres of land, adding a billion dollars annually to the agricultural wealth of the United States, and furnish new homes for nearly ten thousand, live, wide-awake, hustling American citizens and their families.



VIEW ON A 10 ACRE ORCHARD AND ALFALFA FARM, PECOS VALLEY, TEXAS.

TOYAH LAKE RESERVOIR CAPABLE OF IRRIGATING 225,000 ACRES.

PARTY OF HOMESEEKERS PICKING OUT CLAIMS.

BREAKING OUT MAIN CANAL. LOCATION ON ORIENT IRRIGATION PROJECT.

ENTRYMEN TAKING AN OUT DOOR LUNCH IN MIDWINTER ON THESE LANDS.

Full and detailed information, together with land plats, descriptive pamphlets and other literature, may be had by writing the Board of Land Commissioners, 706 Victor Building, Kansas City, Missouri, enclosing four cents in stamps.

Have you ever stopped to consider the fact that during the last three years over a hundred thousand city folks have sent your originals from the city back to the rural, freedom and independence, and that even now the number is increasing? Due to the boundless fruit-growers country, the city, with its crowded conditions, its high cost of living, is forgotten. There are reasons why not merely a few scores feet helped in by brick walls, but the whole wide country-side. The home, the field, the woods, the orchards, vineyards and alfalfa fields, the animals and well domesticated, the radiant blue hill and valley and not only in the very broad, breathe of nature around us but the very air we breathe, the water we drink, growing abundant, and the comfortable simplicity, ease, air, sunlight and abundant food of the open country give opportunity for the highest development of the human being.

Only a few days ago I had the pleasure of visiting the Orient Project, in the Pecos Valley, and in company with several hundred others, attend the opening of a portion of these lands, and I received what I saw gathered together on the spot, was such a representative body of American citizens. Here were solid and prosperous Lawyers, Doctors, Bankers, Professional and Business men from nearly every portion of the United States, come out to this wonderful Pecos Valley to secure for themselves and their families their portion of this wonderful land on which to make their home, away from the city's unnatural surroundings.

Here in the great lower Pecos Valley the Orient Project has opened up a body of rich land known by by a corps of engineers, within towering miles can be seen on the horizon, sufficient to furnish the water for the Pecos River, carrying the purest waters from the mountains down into the Valley by irrigable three times. Nowhere else in the United States can be found such a depth of twenty feet and more deep over every part of the land, soil that for years has fully demonstrated and which contains all the elements that are necessary to produce the prodigious crops of fruit and grain that are raised on every hand. Here the Valley is from fifteen to twenty miles wide between Pecos East and West, and flows in from five miles North and South Toyah Lake, the source of the water supply which belongs to the great Orient Irrigation Project, lies to the West. This lake, a natural reservoir, covers nearly ten thousand acres of land and holds an average depth of water of approximately forty feet across the lower end of the lake. The water supply in this Toyah Lake has been so far conserved and that no loss will extend the canals which are designed to carry the water of wealth down into the Valley, and there make three acre lands produce crops valued at from $150.00 to $1,500.00 per acre per year.

The Orient Project contains several days of settlement of nearly one-fifth of the famous rose, and in the United States the subject is of the greatest importance. Water is to-day the wealth of the nation because properly applied, it makes possible the prosperity of the farmers upon whom the whole country depends for support.

The Orient Project, utilizing conserving natural reservoirs, and the waters of the Pecos Reclamation and the flood waters of the Pecos River, forms the greatest Irrigation Project in the United States to-day. It opens up the richest undeveloped section of the United States, and affords an opportunity for every American citizen to secure an ideal home in the Pecos Valley, where the soil and all forms more liberal than have ever heretofore been offered by any project, either under private or government ownership.

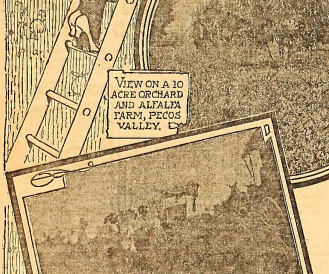
The Orient Project Spells Opportunity

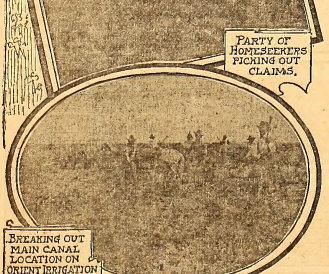
Those who may be looking for a farm or home or interest the purchase of land for investment have an opportunity under the Orient Project the equal of which has never before been presented. Under this project there are about 1,200,000 acres of land, which is at present sold at from $25 to $50 per acre, which includes a perpetual water right, and proportionate ownership in the system of the Irrigation System under which these lands lie.

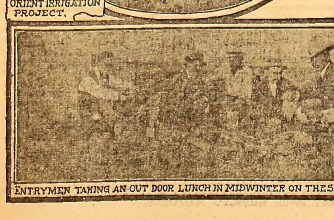
Terms of payment are ten-twenty-fifth of the total purchase price to be paid upon making application for purchase, and the balance in ten annual payments of ten per month, without interest. In other words a person purchasing ten acres is required to make a payment of thirty-six dollars down and ten more dollars per month thereafter for ten months, without interest. Twenty acres require double the amount of payments, and larger acreage in proportion.

During a recent shipment of lands several hundred applicants secured lands in the Orient Project. Many of these were professional men and are interesting others in the purchase of lands in that district. Any one looking for a person who wants these lands may show one, himself, or herself, a good thing by sending a postal card from Baltimore and Toledo and have the full name to the Board of Land Commissioners, 706 Victor Building, Kansas City, Missouri, and it is my opinion that within a very short time before every acre in this fertile valley will have passed into the hands of citizens from every section of the United States, and the Pecos Valley will become what will have passed forever from those who have waited too long.

The Orient project and the Texas-New Mexico Rio Is Reeves County and Pecos River system of the Southern Pacific Pecos River system of the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe Railway, the projected canal







among the Texas and Pacific Railway at near Pecos City, Texas, thence running southwesterly through Reeves and Pecos counties, crossing by the Pecos at the mouth of the already famous Pecos Valley, the province of which the Orient system have been awarded the highest premium at all of the State and National Expositions, and reached the lower part of the Valley in another section, especially in the production of fruits of all kinds and flavors—the grapes of all varieties, the Pecos Valley being noted for producing a better flavored and larger grape than that grown in California, and, making the finest raisins before, commanding a higher price.

The Orient irrigation project is backed up by a series of natural reservoirs of immense storage capacity, these reservoirs having a continual watershed from the mountains of snow water.

These lands, being located in Texas, are not a part of the public domain, and therefore are conditions of homestead or other requirements are made to the sale of these lands.

In entering lands under the government homestead system the settler is required to appear at the place of registration in person and make affidavit that he is a citizen of the U. S. of lawful age, that he has not taken more than his quarter section of land, and that he has made no previous entry, and that he intends to reside upon and improve the land before he can prove up on same and secure title.

Under the plan on which these Pecos Valley lands are being sold, the settler is not required to reside on them or cultivate for various may do so without having home by the government, and may sell the land at any time to any person, or to whom he pleases, at Kansas City, Missouri.

LOCATION OF LANDS.

These lands are located in Pecos County, Texas, on the line of the new transcontinental railway—Kansas City, Mexico and Orient—now building and rapidly being completed. They lie on the south side of the Pecos River, and in the Pecos Valley, about seven miles south of Pecos, Texas, a station on the Texas and Pacific Railway, and about fifty miles northwest of Pecos, Texas. All of these lands are susceptible of irrigation from the waters impounded by the system of the Orient Irrigation project, and in excess of construction.

The Orient irrigation project is probably the greatest irrigation project in the United States to-day, and when completed will bring under irrigation and reclamation approximately 225,000 acres of land in the lower Pecos Valley, Texas. The climate of these lands is ideal in every respect, and cannot be equaled in any other part of the irrigated districts of the West, and when the completion of the "Orient" Railway will have ample and rapid transportation facilities.

SOIL AND CLIMATE.

Hundreds of people from all parts of the United States have visited the reserved claims in this section of Reeves counties, and the consensus of opinion is that this is one of the most remarkable bodies of land in the world. The entire acreage, of which these lands to be allotted on February 8th are a part, comprises over 67,000 acres in a solid body. The soil is a rich alluvial deposit, varying in depth from eight to twenty-five feet. Reports and assurers secured by the Commissioners of those who previously secured claims, by samples of soil taken by them to their different homes throughout the country, all set on these lands is by far the richest and most productive soil in the United States, and bales of producing from eight to ten acres yields of every known crop that can be grown under irrigation. The following list of crops, and their value per acre, which were grown in some years by farmers on lands, will give one a fairly accurate idea of the productiveness of these lands:

Alfalfa	4 to 6 tons per acre
Corn	50 to 75 bushels per acre
Oats	40 to 60 bushels per acre
Wheat	25 to 35 bu per acre
Barley	40 to 60 bu per acre
Cane	25 to 35 bu per acre
Kaffir	25 to 35 bu per acre
Milo Corn	30 to 75 bushels per acre
Fodder	4 to 6 tons per acre
Sorghum	4 to 6 tons per acre
Cotton	500 to 1,000 lbs per acre
Sugar Beets	8 to 12 tons per acre
Celery	$200 per acre
Asparagus	$500 per acre
Tomatoes	$200 per acre
Potatoes	$100 to $1,200 per acre
Sweet Potatoes	15,000 to 20,000 lbs. per acre
Cantaloupes	$50 to $100 per acre
Pumpkins & Hardware	$150 to $250 per acre
Onions	$200 per acre
Peaches	$100 to $1,000 per acre
Apples and Peaches	$100 to $500 per acre
Berries and all	$100 to $500 per acre
Figs	$100 to $500 per acre
Grapes, all varieties	$100 to $500 per acre
Watermelons	$100 to $500 per acre
Calomon	$100 to $500 per acre
Watermelons, Gooseberries	$100 to $500 per acre
All kinds of berries	$100 to $500 per acre

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CONDITIONS OF ENTRY.

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Alfalfa	4 to 6 tons per acre
Corn	50 to 75 bushels per acre
Oats	40 to 60 bushels per acre
Wheat	25 to 35 bu per acre
Barley	40 to 60 bu per acre
Cane	25 to 35 bu per acre
Kaffir	25 to 35 bu per acre
Milo Corn	30 to 75 bushels per acre
Fodder	4 to 6 tons per acre
Sorghum	4 to 6 tons per acre
Cotton	500 to 1,000 lbs per acre
Sugar Beets	8 to 12 tons per acre
Celery	$200 per acre
Asparagus	$500 per acre
Tomatoes	$200 per acre
Potatoes	$100 to $1,200 per acre
Sweet Potatoes	15,000 to 20,000 lbs. per acre
Cantaloupes	$50 to $100 per acre
Pumpkins & Hardware	$150 to $250 per acre
Onions	$200 per acre
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Apples and Peaches	$100 to $500 per acre
Berries and all	$100 to $500 per acre
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All kinds of berries	$100 to $500 per acre

These lands are located in Pecos County, Texas, on the line of the new transcontinental railway—Kansas City, Mexico and Orient—now building and rapidly being completed. They lie on the south side of the Pecos River, and in the Pecos Valley, about seven miles south of Pecos, Texas, a station on the Texas and Pacific Railway, and about fifty miles northwest of Pecos, Texas. All of these lands are susceptible of irrigation from the waters impounded by the system of the Orient Irrigation project, and in excess of construction.

The Orient irrigation project is probably the greatest irrigation project in the United States to-day, and when completed will bring under irrigation and reclamation approximately 225,000 acres of land in the lower Pecos Valley, Texas. The climate of these lands is ideal in every respect, and cannot be equaled in any other part of the irrigated districts of the West, and when the completion of the "Orient" Railway will have ample and rapid transportation facilities.

SOIL AND CLIMATE.

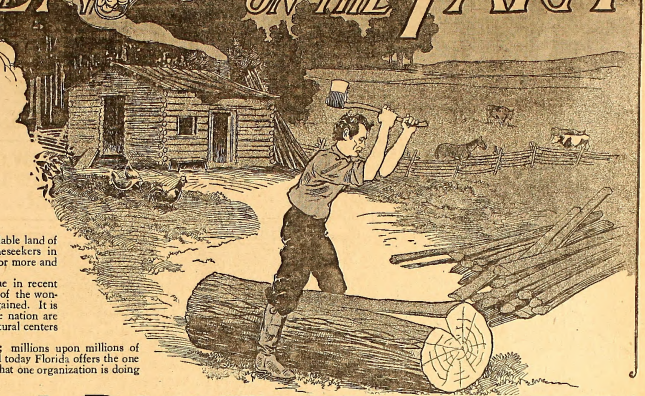
Hundreds of people from all parts of the United States have visited the reserved claims in this section of Reeves counties, and the consensus of opinion is that this is one of the most remarkable bodies of land in the world. The entire acreage, of which these

St. Paul	22.50 Columbus	34.00
Minneapolis	22.50 Cleveland	40.00
Chicago	32.00 Cincinnati	41.70
Omaha Public	32.00 Louisville	37.50
Omaha	27.50 Kansas City	25.00
Des Moines	30.00 Lincoln	27.50
Cedar Rapids	32.00 Memphis	37.50
Peoria	40.00 Ft. Worth	15.00

Express rates From the land daily at $25.00.

Those who in the limited acreage available for entry at this who desire to enter lands in this allotment should send in their applications immediately and without delay, as those being entered of choice and should be entered at once. Applications received for entry be required for personal in the receipt of any applications, money sent will be returned.

LINCOLN AT WORK ON THE FARM



LINCOLN was a farmer. Most of our great statesmen, generals and captains of industry have sprung from the soil. There is something in the independent life of the farmer that makes for the best attributes of American citizenship. Perhaps, if Lincoln had had his way and had not been called to higher and greater things by his country, he would have preferred to live the life of a plain farmer.

Lincoln was a pioneer who blazed a trail through the almost trackless forests of his native state, that the civilization which came after him might flourish.

Since Lincoln's time, the greater part of the farm lands of America have been pre-empted. Today from the Atlantic to the Pacific—from the Gulf of Mexico to the British Columbian borders, waving fields of grain hold sway. It is a fact that the tillable land of this country is growing scarcer day by day—and homeseekers in quest of productive farm lands find their field of endeavor more and more restricted.

The most remarkable development along this line in recent years has been the proper appreciation and knowledge of the wonderful productiveness of Florida. Florida is paradise regained. It is in reality the garden spot of the world. The eyes of the nation are now turned towards Florida as one of the future agricultural centers of America.

The movement towards Florida is just beginning; millions upon millions of dollars have been spent by the railroads of this state, and today Florida offers the one real golden opportunity for homeseekers. Read below what one organization is doing to develop Florida, the land of promise.

17 CENTS A DAY WILL BUY A FARM IN FLORIDA THAT WILL YIELD $5,000 A YEAR

FLORIDA—the land of enchantment! FLORIDA—the land of promise. FLORIDA—where everything in nature thrives and flourishes. FLORIDA—where celery yields $1,000 an acre; clear profit; grape fruit $600 an acre; oranges $400 an acre; potatoes and all kinds of vegetables $300 an acre. FLORIDA—only 25 hours from New York and 35 hours from Chicago. FLORIDA—the land of opportunity.

Look at This Map

This map shows the location of St. Johns Park in the southern part of Florida, the new town site of the St. Johns Development Company. It is situated on the Florida East Coast Railroad, midway between Jacksonville and Miami, and only 20 miles from St. Augustine, the oldest city in the United States. Only 30 minutes from Jacksonville, the metropolis of Florida.

The Florida East Coast Railroad runs right through St. Johns Park in Expansion. We obtained the right of way for the railroad, and agreed to complete this road to Miami before we could receive a deed to our property in St. Johns Park—a big concession from the railroad company. St. Johns Park adjoins some state land, so our deeds to our property will also carry with them the title to this land. Thus we have secured the cheapest possible freight rates to all parts of the country.

SENATOR GEORGE W. DERN, Secretary and Treasurer St. Johns Development Company.

NO TAXES NO INTEREST NO COMMISSIONS NO RECORDING FEES

Best Soil in the World

The soil of St. Johns Park is a rich, black, mucky loam, underlaid with a clay sub-soil, which will retain moisture during the driest weather, and yet give perfect drainage. A Mississippi levee, now adjoining St. Johns Park—the land is now under water—will be completed in time to protect St. Johns Park property and in a few years the land will be made dry and productive.

No Irrigation Here

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture of Florida shows that the annual rainfall in Florida is 52 inches. This is the ideal rainfall for the production of fruits, vegetables and grain. Irrigation is unnecessary. The rainfall is so well distributed throughout the growing season of the year and good well water at 20 feet provide plenty of water.

All Crops Profitable

You are to acres of this rich land will yield more with less work than 160 acres in any Northern State—three or more crops each year—with products that will bring you the highest prices. Florida is the home of the pineapple, banana, orange, lemon, grape fruit, tomato, strawberry and vegetables spring up for you. Read what they say about it.

READ THESE ENDORSEMENTS

THE GOVERNOR OF FLORIDA STATE
that he has known, Senator Dern, for
years, and that he is a man of high
ter and character, and urges us that
chance in helping develop our state.

Mayor's Office.
City of Wauchula, Florida, Dec. 28, 1908.
This certifies that I have known Mr. G. W. Dern for several years, and that he is a man of worthy character, business standing and honesty and integrity. He would not misrepresent anything in any way.
(Signed) W. F. HENDRY, Mayor.

Warren Lott, Ordinary.
Ware County, Waycross, Ga., Dec. 24, 1908.
This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with Mr. G. W. Dern, who is the president of the Okefenokee Land Company, is one of the most substantial business men of Waycross, and any statement he may make in regard to his company can be relied upon.
(Signed) C. H. SWEAT, Ordinary.

The Exchange Bank of Waycross,
Waycross, Ga., Dec. 28, 1908.
I have always found Mr. G. W. Dern honorably associated with Mr. D. W. Dern in business matters, and gladly commend him as worthy and responsible for any contract he may enter into.
(Signed) J. H. HIGHTOWER, Cashier.

Mr. Dern is a gentleman of the highest character and integrity, and his word is as good as his bond. He is a man of large business experience and one from the Hermit during the past two years.
(Signed) C. H. SWEAT, Postmaster.

President of the Okefenokee Land Improvement Company. Mr. Dern, in Vice-President of the Okefenokee Land Company, is also President of the Waycross Terminal Company, President of the Waycross Investment Company, Vice-President of the First National Bank of Waycross, Director of the Ware County Bank, Formerly Bank of Nichols, President of the Grace-Greenlay Company, besides being interested in numerous enterprises in a number of various communities.

Our Iron-Clad Guaranty.

I personally guarantee the land offered by me in St. Johns Development Company to be exactly as represented. I will refund your money in full, if delivered to every purchaser a warranty deed, free and clear of all incumbrances, for the property purchased. I personally guarantee to refund all money to purchasers who are not satisfied that the land delivered to them is exactly as represented. Every contract contains the G. W. Dern Guaranty Clause.

Buy Now and Reap Huge Profits

If you buy land now you will have to pay from $50 to $100 per acre. The profits for one year on one acre of this land will more than pay for your entire tract. You not only get the benefit of the increase in value, but you get the benefit of the rental value of $10.00 or $50.00. You are not required to make any improvements. You are under no obligation to build a house or even to come see to work, on shares—or pay any land in order to secure the benefit of the rental value. Read our $5 a day proposition below.

When you buy a lot of the land you do not buy of an acre. Buy first of a tract, and you buy a piece of land in a choice location, without risk or speculation. Buy now and reap the benefit of the next season prices.

Remember you run no risk whatsoever in buying the land offered by us. We guarantee to refund your money in full if you are not satisfied with your purchase. Read our iron-clad guaranty in the letter at the bottom of this page.

Our Wonderful Offer

We are going to sell 300 farms in St. Johns Park, Florida, in 10, 20 and 40 acre tracts, and we are going to sell them at **rock bottom prices.** 100 10-acre tracts, 100 20-acre tracts and 100 40-acre tracts only, will be sold. We will not only sell these 300 farms at rock bottom prices, but we will give terms so easy that any person—man or woman—can buy one and pay for it out of their savings.

No Taxes—No Interest—No Commissions—No Recording fees

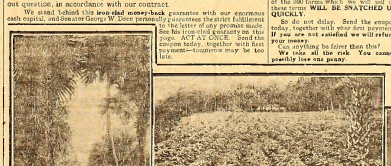
17 CENTS A DAY PAYS FOR A 10-ACRE TRACT; 34 CENTS A DAY PAYS FOR A 20-ACRE TRACT; 68 CENTS A DAY PAYS FOR A 40-ACRE TRACT. (See terms below.)

If you want to be one of the lucky 300 to secure one of these farms you must ACT QUICK. We will sell only 300 farms on these terms and at these prices. We are going to be absolutely impartial in allotting these farms. The first applications accompanied by first payment will get the choicest locations, so **send the coupon below** at the earliest possible moment, together with remittance.

Remember you run no risk whatsoever in sending the first payment with the coupon. If you are not satisfied with your bargain or if for any reason you do not wish to go ahead, we **REFUND YOUR MONEY** without question, in accordance with our contract.

We send inclosed this **iron-clad money-back** guarantee with our enormous cash capital, and Senator George W. Dern personally guarantees the strict fulfillment of the letter of any contract made.

See his iron-clad guaranty on this page. ACT AT ONCE. Send the coupon today, together with first payment—tomorrow may be too late.


BRANTLEY—ST. JOHNS PARK, FLORIDA
PINEAPPLE FIELD—ST. JOHNS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY'S LANDS, FLORIDA
ROADS THROUGH ST. JOHNS PARK
STRAWBERRY FIELD—ST. JOHNS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY'S LANDS, FLORIDA

A Chance of a Lifetime

You are not required to live on your farm in order to secure our exceptional terms. You may rent your farm to some one to work it on shares—**or you may hold it simply as an investment and sell to some one later at A BIG PROFIT TO YOU.**

Now railroads will be built and hundreds of thousands of dollars will be spent in improvements on this land. All this will enhance the value of every acre of land, and you may be able to sell your farmer previous within a year—to some one else at a big profit to you. **Never before has such an opportunity been offered to investors.**

Just think of buying a farm at the rock bottom price, with **no interest, no taxes, no commissions, no recording fees,** and on terms of only 17 cents a day.

If you act without delay, that every one of these 300 farms will be sold, and these terms will **NOT BE SNATCHED UP QUICKLY.**

So do not delay. Send the coupon today together with your first payment. **If you are not satisfied we will refund your money.**

Can anything be fairer than this? We take all the risk. **You cannot possibly lose one penny.**

FREE BOOK

If you desire further information before investing send for this FREE BOOK. It explains our proposition from A to Z. Moreover, we urge you to send the coupon below, with remittance for first payment, and thus be SURE of securing your farm.

You run no risk in doing so. If you are not satisfied we will cheerfully refund your money without quibble or controversy.

SEND THIS COUPON

with your remittance for first payment to-day. First come, first served, under strictly upon receipt of remittance. Remember, we will sell only 300 farms on these terms, etc. Write plainly, giving location of your choice. Send Bankers Receipt for your money. Send Coupon today. We take all the risk. You cannot possibly lose one penny. Send today.

Hon. George W. Dern, Sec'y-Treas., 1101 Merchants Loan & Trust Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Inclosed find $..... in payment for ..... acres of land in St. Johns Park, Florida. It is understood and agreed that I am to receive a deed to my property and the title to same upon receipt of the last payment. It is further understood that if for any reason I am not satisfied with my purchase I am to notify you at once and you are to refund my money. Deeds are to be delivered at the office of the Florida Title Guaranty Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

Name .....

Address .....

No letter necessary; just sign and mail the coupon today with first payment.

It Is Not Necessary to See This Land

before you buy. If you DO wait, you may be too late. Only 300 farms will be sold at the rock-bottom price, on our exceptional terms of only **$5 down and $5 per month.** It will, therefore, be necessary for you to act today. You run no risk in sending your first payment at once. You have the personal guaranty of Senator Dern that every statement made in this advertisement is true. You have our iron-clad guaranty to refund your money in accordance with our contract if you are not satisfied with your purchase. Good land is getting scarcer and dearer every year; there is very little good land left in the United States at a low price, and in a few years all available tract of land will be tilled and will be held at a high price. **The very fact makes our offer the one opportunity of a lifetime.** If you are tired of slaving for others for a mere pittance, buy a farm now and be independent. If you feel you may not even have your present situation very long, buy a farm now and be your own boss. Only you want to stay where you are, buy a farm now, pay for it out of your savings, and hold it to sell to some one later at A BIG PROFIT TO YOU. We have made it possible for any man or woman who can save 17 cents a day to own 10 acres of rich land and 10 acres of land will yield $5,000 a year; clear profit; to any man who is willing to work.

PRICE:

10 acre tracts cost $200	20-acre tracts cost $400	40-acre tracts cost $800

$20 PER ACRE TERMS: $5.00 DOWN AND $5.00 A MONTH

FOR EACH 10-ACRE TRACT PURCHASED.

For example: If you purchase a 10-acre tract, the terms are $5 down and $5 a month.
If you purchase a 20-acre tract, the terms are $10 down and $10 a month.
If you purchase a 40-acre tract, the terms are $20 down and $20 a month.

If you purchase a 10-acre tract and wish to double it, or purchase 5 more tracts, you can do so on these terms. Or if you purchase a 40-acre tract, you can purchase 4 10-acre tracts, making a 200-acre tract, on these terms.

Two or more parties wishing to purchase each have their tracts adjoining. Only 100 tracts will be sold of this grade. For these see your agent.

IF YOU DESIRE MORE THAN 40 ACRES WRITE FOR SPECIAL TERMS

ACT TODAY

ST. JOHNS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

HON. GEORGE W. DERN, Secy and Treas. 1101 Merchants Loan and Trust Building, Chicago, Ill. **ACT TODAY**

YOUR MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED IF YOU ARE NOT SATISFIED.

SEND THIS COUPON

If you desire further information before investing, send for this FREE BOOK. It explains our proposition from A to Z. Moreover, we urge you to send the coupon below, with remittance for first payment, and thus be SURE of securing your farm.

You run no risk in doing so. If you are not satisfied we will cheerfully refund your money without quibble or controversy.

Hon. George W. Dern, Sec'y-Treas., 1101 Merchants Loan & Trust Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Please send me your FREE book, and also full particulars of your proposition to sell me 10 acres of land in St. Johns Park, Florida, for $5 down and $5 per month, without interest, taxes or commissions, and no recording fees, as advertised in the Chicago Sunday Tribune. It is understood that I am not obligated in any way in sending for your book, and that I am not obligated to buy land.

Name .....

Address .....

No letter necessary; just sign and mail the coupon today for FREE BOOK.

READ ARTICLE, "THE NEW FLORIDA," BY HERBERT N. CASSON IN FEBRUARY ISSUE MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.